



State of Missouri

Substance Abuse Prevention Needs Assessment

Assessing Substance Use Prevention Needs Using Social Indicators

**Missouri Department of Mental Health
Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

November 2002

**STATE OF MISSOURI
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT
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SOCIAL INDICATORS**

Prepared for

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Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
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Executive Summary

In 1998, the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse of the Missouri Department of Mental Health was awarded a contract by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention to conduct a family of studies to assess the State's substance use prevention service needs. One of these studies, the social indicator study, was designed to make use of existing and readily available data at the county level for the purpose of characterizing substance abuse levels and risk factors for substance abuse for each county in the State. Ultimately, the findings derived from the study, especially when used in combination with other information and data sources, are expected to provide a useful tool for better assessing prevention needs and for planning appropriate prevention strategies in local areas across Missouri. This report presents the social indicator data collected in the course of the study; methods used to identify, collect, and process the data; and guidelines for using the data effectively.

Chapter 1 addresses the need for and use of prevention strategies in the State. The concept and purposes of social indicator approaches are introduced in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 describes the data collection and analysis methodologies used for this study.

The heart of this report is Chapter 4, which displays 20 risk constructs, derived from a larger set of social indicators, for every county in the State. The constructs reflect various dimensions of substance abuse and substance abuse-related problems and outcomes that may exist in communities, as well as sociodemographic characteristics and vital statistics believed to be associated with substance abuse and the risk for substance abuse. These data constitute the core findings from the social indicator study and contain the information that may be most useful to local planners and service providers.

The final three chapters examine the overall risk for each county (Chapter 5), describe statewide trends in selected indicators (Chapter 6), and present recommendations regarding actions that may facilitate the effective use of the findings from this study and the incorporation of a social indicator approach in the State's future prevention planning system (Chapter 7). The recommendations build on the belief that the primary users of the data are at the local level and that the favorable reception and input of these users are important for the long-term viability of a social indicator component to the State's prevention planning efforts.

1. Introduction

1.1 Substance Abuse in Missouri: The Critical Need for Effective Prevention Strategies

The use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs constitute an important public health problem in the State of Missouri. State-level data from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) estimate high levels of substance use. In the month preceding the survey, 23% of Missouri residents aged 12 or older drank heavily (or “binge” drank), 37% used tobacco, and 6% used an illicit drug at least once (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], 2000). These percentages translate to more than a million binge drinkers, 1.6 million tobacco users, and 273,000 illicit drug users in just 1 month.

A recent survey of Missouri’s adult household population revealed that about 9% were in need of substance abuse treatment, and nearly 20% were in need of some type of intervention for their use of alcohol or other drugs (Kroutil et al., 1997).

Substance use and abuse also place a significant demand on Missouri's resources. According to a recent publication by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (2001), the costs incurred by State agencies in Missouri for dealing with substance abuse and problems related to substance abuse totaled \$133 million, or 12.5% of the State budget, in 1998.

Reducing the prevalence of substance use and abuse and their enormous social and economic costs remains a high priority for both Missouri and the Nation. To meet this objective, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) has identified prevention as the number one goal in the national drug control strategy. Specifically, this goal is to “educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco” (ONDCP, 2001).

Applying prevention principles and approaches to the task of reducing substance use and abuse makes good sense. Although there is strong conceptual justification for a prominent role of prevention in reducing Missouri’s substance use problems, many challenges remain with respect to developing a systematic planning approach that will maximize the benefits of prevention efforts. Not all prevention programs and strategies are equally effective or appropriate for the full range of populations and geographic areas in need. Needs assessment studies are one tool that can be used by States and local entities to inform the selection of useful and appropriate prevention strategies and thereby maximize their prevention resources.

1.2 Prevention Planning in Missouri

The Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH), Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADA), is the single State authority designated in Missouri to administer U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funds. ADA “strives to reduce the number of persons needing [substance abuse] treatment through an extensive prevention effort” (see ADA’s web site, <http://www.modmh.state.mo.us/ada/prevention.htm>, December 2002). ADA seeks to achieve five outcomes: (1) decrease binge drinking among college students, (2) increase the age of first substance use by youth, (3) decrease the numbers of youth ever having used substances, (4) decrease the incidence of youth substance use, and (5) positively impact risk factors for youth substance use.

DMH has developed a Strategic Plan to guide decisions regarding substance abuse prevention. The Strategic Plan focuses on nine objectives that reflect the department's vision, mission, and values. Services administered by the department's operating divisions, including ADA, must be designed and provided in a manner consistent with the Strategic Plan. There are two objectives directly related to substance abuse prevention: (1) decrease binge drinking among college students and (2) increase age of first use of alcohol and other drugs. An important component of the plan is the need for science-based prevention programming. In fact, one of its key strategies is to "implement science-based prevention programming addressing individual, peer, family, community, and environmental risk factor domains."

Missouri’s primary prevention program is administered under the direction of the ADA director of prevention services, with the assistance of the prevention coordinator and professional staff at regional offices. The program is built on an infrastructure of 11 regional support centers (RSCs), formerly called the Regional Support Center Network, and school- and community-based prevention programs. The RSCs (The Missouri Substance Abuse Prevention Resources Network) provide training, technical assistance, and capacity-building services to a network of local community partnerships, coalitions, and task forces. These teams and coalitions are composed of local citizen volunteers and focus on addressing the substance abuse issues within their communities. Centralized resource sharing is accomplished through the Statewide Prevention Resource Center, operated by the Missouri Association of Community Task Forces.

The Missouri school-based initiative (Missouri SPIRIT) introduces proven, evidence-based strategies to reduce individual peer and school risk factors, increase protective factors, and reduce the incidence and prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and abuse.

Missouri's community-based prevention program has two components: (1) a high-risk-youth initiative and (2) community-based prevention services for youth. The high-risk-youth initiative provides a broad array of prevention programming in designated areas of the State. Programming includes traditional after-school alternative activities, youth development activities, and racial/ethnic cultural activities. Similar to the school-based initiative, the community-based prevention services for youth component introduces proven, evidence-based strategies to reduce individual peer and family risk factors, increase protective factors, and reduce the incidence and prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and abuse.

1.3 Contribution of the Current Study to Missouri's Statewide Prevention Needs Assessment Effort

In 1998, ADA was awarded a contract by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to conduct a project entitled "Missouri State Prevention Needs Assessment Studies: Alcohol and Other Drugs." The project consists of a family of four separate but coordinated studies. The studies, which are listed in Table 1-1, are designed to assess the need for and availability of substance abuse prevention services across the State. The studies were designed to inform and enhance the prevention planning process in Missouri and to provide data that will help the State complete the annual application for its SAPT Block Grant.

Table 1-1. Missouri's Prevention Needs Assessment Studies

Study 1	Prevention Needs of Statewide School-Aged Population
Study 2	Assessing Prevention Needs Using Social Indicators
Study 3	Assessment of the Current Prevention System
Study 4	Integrative Effort

This document reports on Study 2: Assessing Prevention Needs Using Social Indicators. The purpose of this study is to help assess prevention needs at the local level using data already available from existing archival sources. The measures derived from these sources also are referred to as "social indicators."

The underlying premise of the social indicator study is that social, demographic, economic, and other characteristics of geographic areas are associated with substance abuse

and that these characteristics (or indicators) are available through extant data sources. Some of these characteristics may be direct indicators of substance use and related problems in these areas, whereas others may be indicators of risk and protective factors that, in turn, are believed to increase or decrease, respectively, the likelihood of substance use behaviors and related problems. Data on these characteristics, when considered collectively, help to characterize geographic areas with respect to the nature and extent of their substance use problems and risk and protective factors that may be associated with substance use. Different geographic areas (e.g., communities) are expected to have different types and/or varying levels of substance use, related problems, and risk and protective factors. When systematically assessed, this information can provide useful insights regarding the nature of substance use problems and prevention needs in specific areas and help to suggest different types of prevention services that are most appropriate for those needs.

The social indicator study will add considerably to the list of data elements currently available to the State of Missouri that characterize substance use issues and prevention need at regional and local levels. As a result, those in the prevention community will be better able to base objectives and decisions on data-driven information. Of equal importance, the study will help to provide a context in which local archival data can be interpreted and used for documenting prevention needs and planning and/or targeting prevention services. As the State of Missouri moves increasingly toward a system in which regional and local prevention service providers must empirically demonstrate their needs and justify their programs, the data provided in this study will provide a valuable resource to inform this process.

1.4 Overview of Report Contents

The concept and purposes of social indicator approaches to substance abuse prevention needs assessment are introduced in Chapter 2 of this report. Chapter 3 describes the data collection and analysis methodologies used for this study.

The heart of this report is Chapter 4, which offers a Prevention Needs Assessment and Planning Profile for each of Missouri's 115 counties. The Planning Profile consists of a display of 20 risk constructs that comprise one or more indicators derived from archival sources. These data reflect various dimensions of substance use and related problems and outcomes that may exist in communities, as well as sociodemographic characteristics and vital statistics believed to be associated with substance use and the risk for and protection from substance use. The profiles have been designed to provide local planners and service providers with a concise, visual summary of each county's pattern of substance use-related indicators.

In Chapter 5, the risk scores for individual constructs are combined to yield an overall risk score and rank for each county in the State. Quintile groups are developed and presented in a map that creates a graphic display of relative overall risk across the State.

In Chapter 6, we present statewide trends (or patterns) for selected risk construct scores and ranks presented in Chapter 4. The purpose of this chapter is to illustrate changes in the indicators over time; thus, we chose indicators for which we have data over four or five points in time. The findings from the trends chapter can be informative about outcomes for which prevention programs are working and others for which there may need to be changes to the programs.

The final chapter, Chapter 7, is devoted to issues regarding the application of social indicator data to prevention planning. It includes recommendations for data dissemination in order to facilitate their effective use, as well as suggested strategies for incorporating a social indicator approach into the State's prevention planning system. The recommendations build on the belief that the primary users of the data are at the local level and that the acceptance and input of these users are important for the long-term viability of a social indicator component to the State's prevention planning efforts.

2. Purpose and Rationale for Study

2.1 Using Data to Inform and Enhance Planning Decisions

In recent years, Federal agencies have made a strong and concerted effort to encourage, or even require, recipients of Federal funds to use empirical data to document their needs, justify their planning decisions, guide their resource allocation, and assess their performance in achieving measurable objectives. Fortunately, there have been simultaneous advances in conceptualization and measurement in the field of prevention. These advances provide some useful approaches to assessing prevention services and needs and to evaluating the effectiveness of prevention services. The development and widespread use of the risk factor framework for understanding and preventing substance abuse has been particularly useful and important because it has identified risk and protective factors as key elements to be included in data-guided prevention planning and evaluation efforts.

Good planning entails developing reasonable and appropriate models that specify the problems to be addressed and the approaches that will be used to address them. These are sometimes referred to as “logic models.” They are a fundamental component of successful preventive interventions. Although logic models can be based solely on assumptions, they are immeasurably strengthened when their assumptions can be supported directly by objective data and credible findings from scientific research. Data on substance use problems help to prioritize goals and objectives for prevention programs and to justify and garner public support for prevention activities. Data on risk factors also can help to identify characteristics of the target populations that should be considered in selecting the types of prevention services most appropriate for that population. Services may either directly target risk factors that are especially high in a certain area or population or seek to enhance factors that serve to protect against these elevated risk factors.

ADA is committed to enhancing the prevention services it sponsors by integrating the development and implementation of data-guided logic models into the State and local planning process.

2.2 Understanding the Risk and Protective Factor Framework

The risk and protective factor framework has assumed a prominent role in substance abuse prevention research and practice over the past two decades. Risk factors are characteristics of individuals or their environments that, when present, increase the likelihood

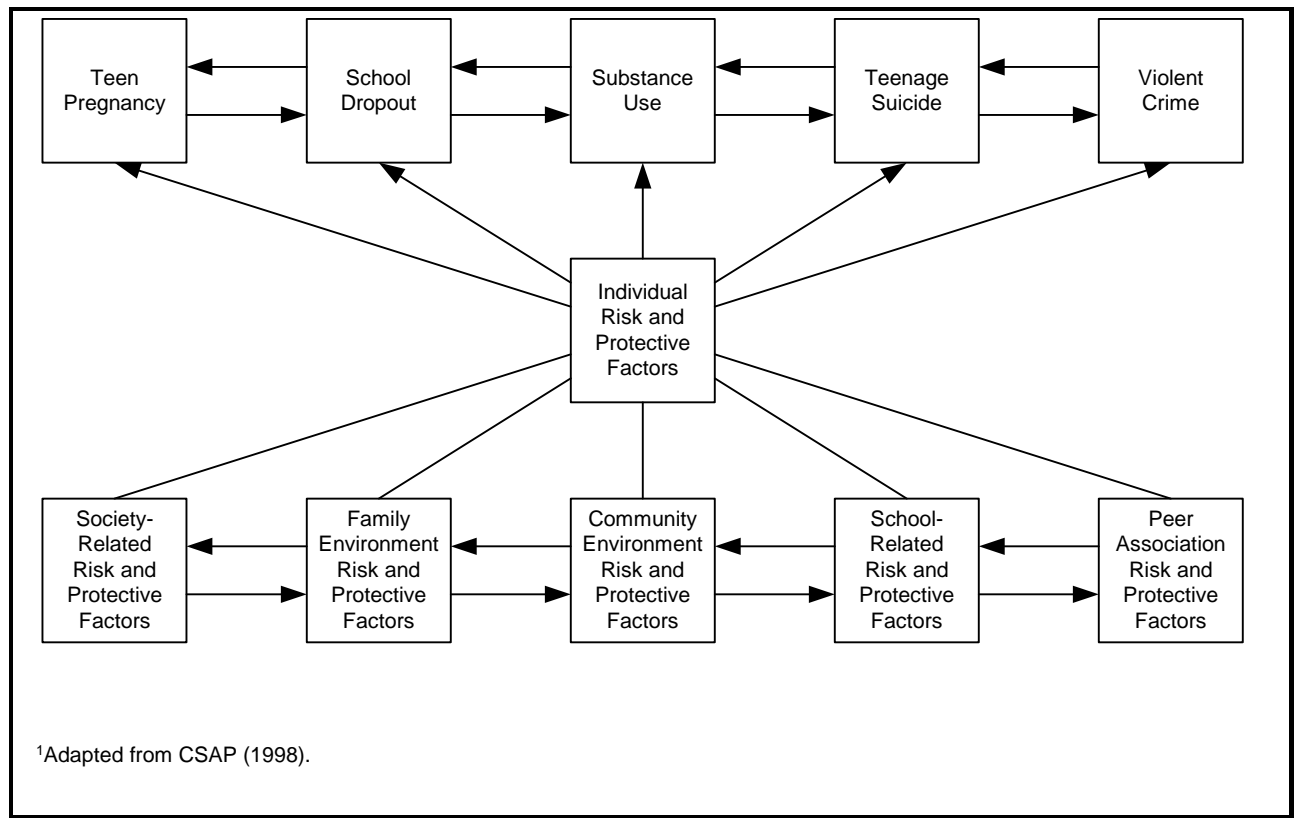
that individuals will develop a disorder (e.g., use drugs) (Garmezy, 1983). Protective factors are characteristics that may reduce one's susceptibility to risk or prevent the initial occurrence of a risk factor (Coie et al., 1993). Because risk factors are precursors to substance abuse behaviors, reducing risk factors or protecting against them can prevent the occurrence of such behaviors. Therefore, risk-focused approaches to substance abuse prevention seek to reduce risk factors for substance abuse and to enhance protective factors. Excellent presentations regarding the conceptual development, research, and application of the risk and protective factor model are available in the literature (e.g., Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992; Institute of Medicine, 1994; National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA], 1997).

A few aspects of the risk and protective factor framework are especially noteworthy and relevant to prevention planning and needs assessment. First, risk and protective factors include attributes of individuals and their social environments. Environmental influences can exist at the family, school, workplace, neighborhood, community, and societal levels. Persons exposed to multiple risk factors, and across multiple levels (or domains), should be more likely to engage in substance use than those with fewer risk factors. This finding suggests that interventions to prevent substance use should focus on reducing multiple risk factors across all domains of influence. Those with multiple risk factors, and thus at highest risk, should be priority targets for prevention efforts (Hawkins, Arthur, & Catalano, 1995). Consistent with the risk and protective factor framework, in this study we attempted to collect and present data that reflect the levels and types of various risk and protective factors at the county level.

Second, many undesirable behavioral outcomes, such as substance use, delinquency, teen pregnancy, and dropping out of school, share common risk factors. Successful interventions to reduce these common risk factors, or provide protection against them, may have benefits to society that go far beyond preventing drug use. This concept is illustrated in CSAP's web of influence model shown in Figure 2-1.

Third, some risk factors are not likely to change as a result of preventive interventions (e.g., socioeconomic deprivation); others definitely cannot be changed (e.g., demographic characteristics such as age and gender). Such risk factors can, however, help to identify high-risk groups. Preventive interventions then can focus on enhancing protective factors to buffer individuals in these high-risk subgroups from the negative influence of risk factors.

Figure 2-1. Web of Influence¹



2.3 Rationale for a Social Indicator Approach to Prevention Needs Assessment

Application of the risk and protective factor framework to prevention planning relies on information regarding the levels of risk and protection in the areas and/or populations to be served. Social indicators provide one source of data that can be used for this purpose. Social indicator studies are particularly valuable because they bypass the high cost and time commitments, as well as many of the methodological weaknesses and impracticalities, associated with primary data collection. As an alternative or complementary approach, social indicators can help to characterize prevention needs for geographic areas by using extant data regularly collected for other purposes by government agencies and other organizations. As new archival data become available, these characterizations can be updated without incurring the costs of new primary data collection efforts and, thus, can form an important component of an ongoing, data-driven approach to prevention needs assessment at the State and local levels.

Social indicator data gathered from archival sources have been used for decades to study and help characterize local areas such as States, cities, and even neighborhoods with respect to health and social issues and related attributes. In the 1940s, researchers from the University of Chicago demonstrated compelling linkages between social and economic

characteristics of neighborhoods within Chicago and their rates of crime and violence (Shaw & McKay, 1942). In the following decades, social indicators also have been widely used to assess quality-of-life issues for local entities across the country. An example of such efforts regarding child health and safety is the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Kids Count Data Books (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1999). Even more relevant to substance abuse are publications from NIDA's Community Epidemiology Work Group (NIDA, 1998).

Many of the early applications of the social indicator approach to needs assessment were in the mental health area (see Cagle & Banks, 1986; Ciarlo, Tweed, Shern, Kirkpatrick, & Sachs-Ericsson, 1992; Warheit, Bell, & Schwab, 1977) and subsequently were applied to substance use treatment needs assessment (McAuliffe et al., 1993; Simeone, Frank, & Aryan, 1993). The underlying rationale of these efforts was to make use of existing data to indirectly gauge treatment needs in the absence of direct estimates (e.g., as might be obtained from surveys of the resident population). The primary objective of the studies has been to combine social indicators into an overall estimate of the treatment needs for specific geographic units. Several approaches have been employed in these efforts, although they generally have shared common features such as the use of data-reduction techniques (e.g., factor analysis). Most also have used some external criterion to differentially weight and combine the indicators into a single-point estimate of substance abuse prevalence and/or substance abuse treatment needs.

For assessing prevention needs, the specific information about each risk or protective factor is viewed as being even more important than the overall estimate of prevention need. From the perspective of the risk and protective factor framework, the specific constellation of substance use behaviors and risk and protective factors is most useful in helping determine the nature of substance use problems in an area. Once the nature of the problem has been determined, the risk and protective factors that need to be addressed in order to reduce and prevent those problems can be identified. This focus on each risk and protective factor does not, however, mean that the overall risk of an area is of no use. A single, overall risk estimate can serve other purposes, such as enhancing community awareness and mobilization efforts and informing decisions about resource allocation.

Some States already have applied a social indicator approach to substance use prevention planning. These efforts have produced compendia of indicators, by county or by some other relevant geographic unit (e.g., Flewelling & Weimer, 1999; Flewelling & Weimer, 2000; Minnesota DPH, 1994; New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, 1996; Spencer, Kuo, & Flewelling, 2001; Stein-Seroussi, 1998; Zechmann, Flewelling, & Van Eenwyk, 1995). These documents provide useful information to planners regarding their

areas' absolute and relative ranking on a number of outcomes related to substance abuse and an assortment of associated risk and protective factors. Such data are useful for identifying problems and detrimental conditions that are relatively severe and, thus, may be especially appropriate targets for prevention efforts. The value of such data can be enhanced if overlapping or redundant indicators can be combined or eliminated, thus reducing the total number of measures to be considered to a more manageable level. An assessment of the relative importance of each indicator with respect to predicting drug use and informing choices for drug use prevention strategies also would be useful.

To meet these challenges, we employed a factor analysis approach for reducing the number of aggregate-level measures of risk to a statistically and conceptually manageable number of constructs that are not as highly intercorrelated as the original set of measures. We also assessed the strength of the risk constructs based on their correlations with survey-based prevalence estimates of adult drug use. Details regarding our approach are provided in the next chapter.

3. Data Collection and Analysis

3.1 Selection of Social Indicators

The archival indicators selected for this study were based primarily on constructs developed by the CSAP Six-State Consortium and now appear on CSAP's list of validated indicators to be used by States in conducting needs assessment projects. These indicators have been used successfully in projects conducted in other States (Flewelling & Weimer, 1999; Flewelling & Weimer, 2000; Spencer et al., 2001). However, some of the CSAP indicators were dropped from consideration for this report for various reasons, and a few indicators not on the list were added because of their conceptual appeal and availability for local areas in Missouri. Reasons for not including certain CSAP-sanctioned indicators included lack of availability at the county level, redundancy with other indicators, and concerns about the validity of the data or usefulness of the indicator. The selected indicators were organized into eight categories based on the general concepts that they appear to reflect. Table 3-1 displays the eight categories into which the archival indicators were organized, the specific indicators within each category, and the years for which archival data were collected.

3.2 Data Sources and Collection Procedures

The indicator data were collected by ADA staff and obtained from a variety of State and Federal agencies. Data sources included the Missouri Department of Mental Health, Missouri Department of the Secretary of State, Missouri Department of Health, Missouri Department of Public Safety, Missouri Department of Economic Development, Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Missouri Department of Social Services, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Census Bureau, and Environment Systems Research Institute, Inc.

Most indicators selected for this study were abstracted from standard administrative and reporting data generated by the source agencies. As a result, we expect that the procedures used to collect these indicators were validated and reliable. The frequency distribution of each indicator was examined, and indicators with unusual distributions or extreme values were noted and adjusted or dropped as necessary. Questions concerning the definition of indicators, how the data were collected and compiled by the agency, and specific issues concerning the data received were clarified with the source agencies. Source agencies provided data as text files, Excel spreadsheets, or in hardcopy form. In addition, data were copied or downloaded from the

Table 3-1. Archival Indicator Categories, Variables, and Data Years Collected

Archival Indicators	Data Years
<u>A. Alcohol and Drug Abuse</u>	
1. Juvenile arrest rate for alcohol violations	1994–1998
2. Juvenile arrest rate for drug use or possession	1994–1998
3. Adult arrest rate for alcohol violations	1994–1998
4. Adult arrest rate for drug use or possession	1994–1998
5. Adult arrest rate for driving while impaired	1994–1998
6. Percentage of motor vehicle accidents in which alcohol or drugs were a factor	1996–1999
7. Adult alcohol treatment admission rate	1996–2000
8. Adult drug treatment admission rate	1996–2000
9. Juvenile alcohol treatment admission rate	1996–2000
10. Juvenile drug treatment admission rate	1996–2000
11. Alcohol-related death rate	1994–1998
12. Alcohol-related hospital admission rate	1994–1998
13. Drug-related death rate	1994–1998
14. Drug-related hospital admission rate	1994–1998
<u>B. Community Disorganization and Transition</u>	
1. Percentage of residential properties that are renter occupied	1990 ¹
2. Percentage of residential properties that are unoccupied	1990 ¹
3. Divorce rate	1994–1998
4. Percentage of adult population not registered to vote	1992, 1994, 1996, 1998
5. Percentage of adult population not voting in presidential elections	1992, 1996
6. Percentage of population that moved from outside the county	1990 ¹
7. Percentage of population that moved within the county	1990 ¹
<u>C. Levels of Community Crime and Violence</u>	
1. Adult arrest rate for violent index crimes	1994–1998
2. Adult arrest rate for property index crimes	1994–1998
3. Adult arrest rate for other nonalcohol or other drug-related crimes	1994–1998
4. Juvenile arrest rate for violent index crimes	1994–1998
5. Juvenile arrest rate for property index crimes	1994–1998
6. Juvenile arrest rate for other nonalcohol or other drug-related crimes	1994–1998
<u>D. High-Risk Demographic Subgroups</u>	
1. Percentage of population that is male aged 15 to 34	1995–1999
2. Population density	2000 ²
3. Percentage of population living in urban areas	1990 ¹
<u>E. Socioeconomic Deprivation</u>	
1. Percentage of persons living below poverty level	1990 ¹
2. Percentage of children living below poverty level	1995 ³
3. Percentage of adults in the labor force who are unemployed	1995–1999
4. Percentage of households receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	1997–1999
5. Percentage of households headed by a single parent	1990 ¹
6. Percentage of adults without a high school diploma	1990 ¹
7. Median household income	1995 ³
<u>F. Alcohol and Drug Availability</u>	
1. Retail liquor outlets per capita	1995–1999
2. Miles to nearest interstate highway	2000
3. Arrest rate for drug sales or manufacturing	1994–1997
<u>G. Academic Failure and Lack of Commitment to School</u>	
1. High school dropout rate	1995–1999
2. Percentage of students with American College Test (ACT) scores below national average	1995–1998
<u>H. Problems Indirectly Associated With Substance Abuse</u>	
1. Rate of child abuse and neglect referrals	1997–1998
2. Teen birth rate	1994–1998
3. Sexually transmitted disease rate	1995–1999
4. AIDS rate	1995–1999
5. New HIV case rate	1995–1999

¹ Based on 1990 Census estimates. 2000 Census data not available at time of analyses.

² Based on 1999 Census population estimates and 1990 Census square miles.

³ Based on 1995 Census estimates.

Internet. More details about the data sources and methodologies, as well as concerns and limitations, are provided in Appendix A.

3.3 Analysis Procedures

The following section outlines the analytical steps for creating the risk constructs and county profiles provided in Chapter 4.

3.3.1 Step 1: Calculating Rates or Percentages

As summarized in Table 3-1, multiple years of data were collected for each indicator, when possible. In several cases, only 1 year of data was collected (e.g., 1990 U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census data). Most data collected for this study were counts of events (e.g., arrests) or persons (e.g., high school dropouts) for each available year. To make these numbers comparable across counties with different population sizes, either an annual rate (e.g., the number of reported crimes per 1,000 persons) or a percentage (e.g., percentage of high school students who dropped out) was calculated for each available data year. Each rate or percentage was based on a numerator that reflects the number of events or persons of interest for a given year and a denominator that reflects the base on which the rate or percentage is calculated. Only median family income and miles to the nearest interstate highway are not defined as a rate or percentage. Annual rates or percentages, as described, are useful for examining temporal trends for indicators, as is done for the State as a whole in Chapter 5. Explicit definitions for all indicators used in this study are provided in Appendix A.

In addition to annual rates and percentages, a multiyear rate or percentage was calculated for indicators for which multiyear data were available. This was done because at smaller geographic levels, including many less populated counties, small changes or fluctuations in counts of relatively rare occurrences from year to year may have large effects on rates and percentages. Using multiyear values reduces the effects of these small, temporary fluctuations. Multiyear rates and percentages were calculated by summing the years of numerator data and dividing it by the sum of the years of denominator data, multiplied by the rate factor (e.g., per 1,000). The multiyear values for each relevant indicator by county and region can be found in Appendices B and C, respectively. Appendices D and E present annual county and regional trend data for indicators with multiyear data.

3.3.2 Step 2: Reducing the Number of Indicators by Defining Risk Constructs

Characterizations of counties based on the entire set of 46 indicators tend to be unwieldy and difficult to interpret. Many sets of indicators, especially within the initial eight

groups, also are expected to be moderately, if not highly, interrelated and thus somewhat redundant. To reduce the number of social indicators to a more meaningful and manageable size, we used a factor analysis procedure. Factor analysis is a statistical tool used to determine the number of relatively independent dimensions, or factors, that exist within a set of measures. In the process, the analysis also helps to identify groups of variables that are highly interrelated and, thus, can be viewed as multiple indicators of a single underlying construct.

As shown in Table 3-1, indicators were grouped into eight conceptual categories prior to conducting factor analysis. A separate principal factor analysis was conducted on the county-level indicators within each of the eight conceptual categories. Ideally, the factor analysis results would indicate that each category contained only one underlying factor (i.e., that all indicators within that category would be moderately, if not highly, interrelated), although we anticipated that the analysis would actually reveal several factors for at least some of the categories. This was, in fact, the case. Table 3-2 presents a description of the factors, or risk constructs, that were identified within each of the eight original categories. Each risk construct (i.e., factor) is characterized, or labeled, according to the types of indicators that loaded (i.e., were correlated) highly on that particular factor.

The table shows, for example, that five distinct factors were identified from the group of indicators representing alcohol and drug abuse. This finding is interesting because it suggests that many types (or measures) of substance abuse problems in counties are not highly interrelated. In other words, substance abuse appears to be a multidimensional problem because certain types of substance abuse problem indicators (e.g., arrests for drug possession) are not highly related to other indicators (e.g., arrests for liquor law violations). This lack of correlation between some indicators also could be a reflection of different measurement and reporting practices or priorities across counties, as opposed to a true lack of association between underlying constructs (e.g., illicit drug use and alcohol abuse).

Table 3-2 also shows the “component” indicators comprising each risk construct measure within each of the eight initial groupings. For example, the substance-related morbidity and mortality construct is primarily a reflection of four specific indicators measuring alcohol- and drug-related deaths and hospital admissions. As the remainder of the table indicates, the number of factors, or risk constructs, that emerged from each original grouping ranged from 1 to 5, yielding 20 constructs overall.

Because the purpose of the factor analysis was to identify subsets or risk constructs that were composed of highly intercorrelated indicators but were not highly correlated with each

other, it is important to examine the success of the factor analysis in accomplishing this objective. As a result, Table 3-3 provides several statistics that are useful in assessing the success of the factor analysis procedure in regrouping indicators into more meaningful subsets. The first column presents the average correlation for all possible pairs of indicators within each of the eight categories. For example, the indicators within the socioeconomic deprivation group were found to be moderately correlated with one another (0.53). The second column shows the average correlation for all possible pairs of indicators comprising each risk construct. For example, the indicators comprising the substance abuse morbidity and mortality construct were highly correlated with one another (0.69). As expected, the correlations among indicators comprising the risk constructs were usually and often substantially higher than the correlations among indicators within the original groupings. The last column presents the correlation between the standardized risk constructs within each of the original eight groupings. The constructs within each grouping were not highly correlated with one another. Although the risk constructs for academic failure (derived from the indicator measuring the percentage of students with American College Test [ACT] scores below the national level) and lack of commitment to school (derived from the indicator measuring the dropout rate) showed a moderate correlation, they were considered to be sufficiently distinct, both conceptually and statistically, to be retained as separate constructs.

Because each of the eight categories was factor analyzed separately, strong associations could have existed between constructs from different categories. Examination of the intercorrelations among constructs confirmed that further consolidation of the constructs was possible. However, further consolidation appeared to detract from significant conceptual distinctions between the constructs that we believed were important to maintain. For example, the urbanicity construct had a high correlation with the rate of STD cases in Missouri counties. Retaining these constructs as distinct measures, however, was viewed as a useful feature of the study and consistent with its objectives. A table showing the intercorrelations among all 20 constructs is provided in Appendix F.

Two alternative ways of measuring each risk construct also were considered. One such approach would have been to use the factor score for each factor rather than a composite of the most highly loading individual indicators. The factor score is a weighted combination of all indicators, with the weights roughly proportional to the factor loadings. We believe that our approach of using factor analysis to combine indicators that loaded highly on a particular factor into risk constructs is conceptually more appealing and helps to simplify the interpretation of the risk construct scores. The second alternative approach would have been to select a single

Table 3-2. Risk Constructs Based on Factor Analyses

Indicator Categories and Risk Constructs		Construct Label	Component Indicators (as presented in Table 3-1)
<u>A. Alcohol and Drug Abuse</u>			
1. Substance abuse–related morbidity/mortality	STHOSDTH	1. A11. Alcohol-related death rate 2. A12. Alcohol-related hospital admission rate 3. A13. Drug-related death rate 4. A14. Drug-related hospital admission rate	
2. Liquor law violations	STLIQLAW	A1. Juvenile arrest rate liquor law violations A3. Adult arrest rate liquor law violations A5. Adult DWI arrest rate	
3. Driving while impaired	STIMPAIR	A6. Percentage of vehicle accidents in which alcohol or drugs were a factor	
4. Drug possession	STDRGPOS	A2. Juvenile arrest rate for drug possession A4. Adult arrest rate for drug possession	
5. Substance abuse treatment admissions	STTREAT	A7. Adult alcohol treatment admission rate A8. Adult drug treatment admission rate A9. Juvenile alcohol treatment admission rate A10. Juvenile drug treatment admission rate	
<u>B. Community Disorganization/Transition</u>			
1. Lack of civic involvement	STCIVIC	B4. Percentage of unregistered voters B5. Percentage of adults who did not vote in presidential elections	
2. Community instability	STINSTABL	B6. Percentage of persons moving from outside county	
3. Community transition and mobility	STMOBILE	B1. Percentage of renter-occupied housing B2. Percentage of vacant housing units B7. Percentage of persons moving within county	
4. Divorces	STDIVORC	B3. Divorce rate	
<u>C. Community Crime</u>			
1. Crime and violence	STNONAOD	C1. Adult arrest rate for violent crime C2. Adult arrest rate for property crime C3. Adult arrest rate for other nonalcohol or drug-related crime C4. Juvenile arrest rate for violent crime C5. Juvenile arrest rate for property crime C6. Juvenile arrest rate for other nonalcohol or drug-related crime	
<u>D. High-Risk Demographic Subgroups</u>			
1. Young males	STMALES	D1. Percentage of population that is male aged 15 to 34	
2. Urban environment	STURBAN	D2. Population density D3. Percentage of population living in urban areas	
<u>E. Poverty</u>			
1. Socioeconomic deprivation	STPOV	E1. Percentage of population living below poverty level E2. Percentage of children living below poverty level E3. Unemployment rate E4. Percentage of households receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families E5. Percentage of households headed by a single parent E6. Percentage of adults without a high school education E7. Median family income	
<u>F. Alcohol and Drug Availability/Accessibility</u>			
1. Alcohol and drug availability	STPERMIT	F1. Liquor outlets per capita F2. Miles to nearest interstate highway	
2. Drug manufacturing	STDRGMAN	F3. Drug manufacturing arrest rate	
<u>G. Poor Academic Performance/Commitment to School</u>			
1. Lack of commitment to school	STDRPOUT	G1. Dropout rate	
2. Academic failure	STACFAIL	G2. Percentage of students with ACT scores below national average	
<u>H. Problems Indirectly Associated With Substance Abuse</u>			
1. Child abuse and neglect	STABUSE	H1. Child abuse and neglect referral rate	
2. Births to teenage mothers	STBIRTHS	H2. Teen birth rate	
3. Sexually transmitted disease	STSTD	H3. Sexually transmitted disease rate H4. AIDS rate H5. New HIV case rate	

Table 3-3. Mean Pairwise Correlations of Indicators Within Risk Constructs and Groupings

Indicator Categories and Risk Constructs (number of component indicators)	Mean Inter- correlation of Indicators Within Each Category	Mean Inter- correlation of Indicators Comprising Each Risk Construct	Mean Inter- correlation of Risk Constructs Within Each Category
<u>A. Alcohol and Drug Abuse</u> 1. Substance abuse–related morbidity/mortality (4) 2. Liquor law violations (3) 3. Driving while impaired (1) 4. Drug possession (2) 5. Substance abuse treatment admissions (4)	0.3278	0.6864 0.5742 — 0.9128 0.4358	0.3675
<u>B. Community Disorganization/Transition</u> 1. Lack of civic involvement (2) 2. Community instability (1) 3. Community transition and mobility (3) 4. Divorces (1)	0.2357	0.4748 — 0.4673 —	0.1747
<u>C. Community Crime</u> 1. Crime and violence (6)	0.6222	0.6222	—
<u>D. High-Risk Demographic Subgroups</u> 1. Young males (1) 2. Urban environment (2)	0.3248	— 0.5453	0.2133
<u>E. Poverty</u> 1. Socioeconomic deprivation (7)	0.5277	0.5277	—
<u>F. Alcohol and Drug Availability/Accessibility</u> 1. Alcohol and drug availability (2) 2. Drug manufacturing (1)	0.2117	0.3068 —	0.0503
<u>G. Poor Academic Performance/Commitment to School</u> 1. Lack of commitment to school (1) 2. Academic failure (1)	0.4020	— —	0.4020
<u>H. Problems Indirectly Associated With Substance Abuse</u> 1. Child abuse and neglect (1) 2. Births to teenage mothers (1) 3. Sexually transmitted disease (3)	0.4263	— — 0.8926	0.2034

indicator, based on the factor analysis results, to represent each construct. That approach has been used in the State of Vermont (Spencer et al., 2001). It has great conceptual appeal because it simplifies interpretation and significantly reduces the volume of data needed for subsequent analysis and future updates to the social indicator database. The single-indicator approach may be reasonable in subsequent years. However, because the data for all the indicators were already available for this study, we chose to make maximum use of them by incorporating all the indicators that loaded highly on each factor into the risk construct definitions.

3.3.3 Step 3: Computing Risk Construct Scores

A main feature of the risk profiles presented in Chapter 4 is that they provide a graphic display of each county's levels of risk factors and problems related to substance misuse, relative to the average across all counties (or State average). A statistical procedure termed "standardization" was performed to create these relative measures. Standardized values for each indicator comprising a risk construct were calculated for each county by subtracting the State average value from the county value and dividing by the standard deviation. This procedure produced new values of the indicators that have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of 1.0, regardless of the original units of measurement. Most indicators were defined such that higher values reflected greater levels of substance use, substance use-related problems, and risk for substance use. For example, indicators based on student performance test scores were defined as the percentage of students that performed below the national average. This process ensured that higher profile scores always indicate greater risk and lower values always indicate less risk, thus facilitating interpretation of the profiles. Two exceptions among the archival indicators were median income and miles to the nearest interstate highway access. The general assumption was that the lower the income, the more at risk for drug use, and that living closer to an interstate meant more accessibility to drugs because of transportation issues. Therefore, it was necessary to reverse-code standardized scores for median income and miles to the nearest interstate access so that higher values were indicative of higher expected risk. For example, a lower standardized value for median income was indicative of lower risk, and a higher value was indicative of higher risk.

Construct scores then were computed by averaging the standardized values of each indicator comprising the risk construct (i.e., summing across the standardized values and dividing by the number of indicators comprising the construct). For example, the standardized values for the adult drug possession arrest rate and the juvenile drug possession arrest rate were added together and divided by two to get the risk construct score for drug possession.

Thus, each risk construct measure represents the number of standard deviation units a county's value lies away from the mean value across all counties, which is 0. By defining the construct values in this manner, each risk construct measure implicitly provides a comparison between the county and the mean value across all counties or the State average. In addition, because all of the standardized indicators and risk constructs were converted to the same scale, comparison across the indicators and constructs to identify those that are unusually high or low is facilitated. Because standardized scores of less than -3.0 or greater than 3.0 were uncommon, those values were rounded to -3.0 and 3.0, respectively. The 115 county profiles, as well as additional guidance for interpreting the profile data, are provided in Chapter 4.

In addition to computing the 20 individual risk construct scores by county, an overall risk index for each county was created. Because the measures for the 20 constructs are in standardized form, they could be combined directly without concern for differences in their original units of measurement. The overall risk index, therefore, was defined as the mean value of the 20 risk constructs. It provides a measure of the overall level of substance abuse problems and risks in each county, relative to other counties in the State. However, one limitation of the index is that each risk construct contributes equally to the calculation of the overall risk index value (i.e., each construct implicitly receives a weight of 1). Because there is overlap among the constructs, and some might be stronger or more significant indicators of risk than others, differentially weighting the constructs might produce a more accurate overall score.

3.3.4 Step 4: *Ranking Individual Risk Constructs and Overall Risk Index*

To allow for further comparisons by the risk construct scores and overall risk index, each construct score and the overall risk index were ordered from lowest to highest and ranked. Counties with high rankings by risk constructs are at highest risk for that particular construct, whereas counties with low rankings are at lower risk. Similarly, counties with high rankings on the overall risk index are viewed as having higher overall levels of substance use problems and risk factors for substance use than counties with lower rankings. Rankings by risk construct and overall risk index are included on the county profiles in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 includes a map depicting how the overall risk scores across counties in Missouri are distributed geographically, and Appendices F and G present regional construct and overall index ranks.

3.3.5 Step 5: *Examining Trends in Risk Constructs*

As mentioned previously, the values of some social indicators can vary substantially from one year to the next, especially for smaller counties and for indicators based on small numbers of events. For indicators that do not fluctuate widely, however, the examination of

temporal trends based on annual values over several years can be very informative. Trend data can indicate whether a substance use problem or risk factor is improving or worsening, thus helping to flag priority areas for increased prevention efforts and identifying where prevention efforts may be making a positive impact. Because statewide or national trends already may be occurring, it is especially informative to compare local trends with those at the State or national level.

For many of the risk constructs that were defined for this study, the different ranges of years for which the component indicators are available created a problem for measuring each construct in a consistent manner across years. As a result, a single indicator for each construct was selected to serve as its measure for the purpose of trend assessment. The indicators were carefully selected according to these four criteria:

1. the number of years for which data are available
2. how recent or up-to-date the data are
3. the absence of large fluctuations over time
4. the relevance of the indicator to prevention needs assessment

In Chapter 6, the trend data for single-selected indicators of 17 of the 20 risk constructs are presented for the State as a whole. The remaining three constructs did not have component indicators that were available for more than a single year. The annual indicator values are presented at the State level for two reasons. First, they provide useful information on a statewide level with respect to trends in key substance use indicators. Thus, they may be relevant to planning and priority setting at the State level. Second, they provide a backdrop against which local planning area and county indicator values may be compared. Although State- and area-level data are not shown on the graphs, the data are available in the appendices, and local planners are encouraged to assess how trends in their areas compare with the statewide trends. Caution should be exercised, however, in interpreting local trends that exhibit wide fluctuations from one year to the next because inferences about trends in these situations are difficult to justify and often unwarranted. Trend data for each county and substate planning area are provided in Appendices C and E.

3.4 Data Limitations

Several important limitations with the archival data used in this report should be noted:

Archival data are primarily indicative of risk factors. As mentioned above, the categories of archival indicators that were used in this study stem from individual-level research pertaining to risk and protective factors predictive of substance abuse. It is important to note that, because archival data generally focus on problems and services, archival-based measures of protective factors are less prevalent. To illustrate, a direct archival measure does not seem to exist for attachment or bonding of children to their parents, although this concept is presumably reflected to some extent by indicators such as the rate of reports for child abuse and neglect. Thus, the archival indicators collected for this study, as in most social indicator studies, are indicative of risk factors rather than protective factors.

Community archival data cannot address the full range of risk factors. Some of the risk factor constructs originally identified in the individual-level research (i.e., self-esteem, association with deviant peers) do not have directly analogous measures available at the aggregate level (e.g., county), especially in the form of archival data. However, although it is clear that archival measures cannot capture the full range and extent of risk factors that can be measured at the individual level, some archival data may be able to serve as proxy measures. For example, the availability of drugs at the individual level is assessed most commonly by asking survey respondents about their perceptions of how easy or difficult it is to obtain certain substances. These data, however, are not readily available as archival data. Because illicit drugs must be transported and distributed, they logically should be more plentiful along interstate highway corridors. Hence, miles to interstate highway access was identified as a proxy measure for the availability of illicit drugs, recognizing that other factors that contribute to the availability of illicit drugs that are not picked up in this measure. More work is needed on evaluating the validity of social indicators as they relate to youth substance use and risk for substance use, and it should be recognized that they may perform differently in different States.

Archival data do not always capture the full meaning of what they are intended to measure. An important feature of archival data is that official statistics do not always capture the full extent or meaning of the underlying construct for which they are being used as proxy measures. Many events that define the indicators either go unreported or are classified as something else. This is problematic because the factors that influence nonreporting and misclassification vary by time and place. For example, heightened awareness or sensitivity to a problem may lead to higher rates of reporting, even though the underlying incidence of the

problem has not changed. Some indicators, such as crimes, may be influenced as much by the capacity and resources of the agencies involved as by the extent of the problem being addressed. Other reasons for inconsistencies may be more technical in nature, such as changes or differences in definitions and reporting practices, missing data due to failure to submit reports, or coding errors.

Research regarding the correspondence between social indicators and actual levels of substance use and related problems in a community is still sparse. Although there was clear conceptual justification for the choice of indicators included in this report, and most have received some level of empirical support, some connections are more tenuous than others. For reasons related to many of the limitations described in this chapter, it is certain that indicators will vary in their degree of association with actual levels of substance use or abuse, and some may even have no association or an inverse association with adolescent substance use when analyzed at the county level. For example, many of the available archival indicators pertain to the entire population (not adolescents specifically) and, therefore, may be limited in the extent that they reflect substance use and risk for substance use by youth. The analyses presented in Chapter 4 offer some guidance as to the relative importance of the social indicators with respect to substance use behaviors and other health risk behaviors.

Data have been collected for other purposes. The data for this study were obtained from a wide variety of sources. The source agencies often collect these data for their own purposes and for purposes unrelated to prevention needs assessment. The indicators derived from these data may be subject to biases or distortions, changes in definitions or data collection procedures, and other nuances that affect their interpretation. Problems or inconsistencies in the measures can hamper comparisons across counties, as well as across years. Such problems are not always readily apparent or resolvable. Despite efforts to identify and address questions about the data, some indicators may contain significant sources of bias or error that could not be readily discerned at the time this report was prepared. As the data in this report are used, and as the database is updated, it is likely that various problems and concerns with specific indicators, either in general or for specific counties and years, will be identified. Keeping track of these issues and seeking ways of improving the validity and consistency of the data whenever possible will be important. Users of these data are encouraged to report concerns or discrepancies to Joellyn Becker of ADA at (573) 751-9490. Information about the sources and known features of the data that warrant caution are provided in Appendix A.

Diversity within counties may be masked by aggregated data. Many counties in Missouri are relatively small, both geographically and in terms of population. Even so, it is important to

remember that the indicators presented in this report represent average, or overall, values for each county and that the population and levels and types of substance abuse and risk factors for substance abuse typically are diverse, even within counties. Thus, prevention approaches that appear to be consistent with a county's social indicator profile will not be equally pertinent to all communities or various other types of population subgroups within the county.

4. County Prevention Needs Assessment and Planning Profiles

This chapter provides the Prevention Needs Assessment and Planning Profiles, organized alphabetically by county name. A standardized value is displayed for each risk construct to facilitate comparison across the indicators and between the county and the average observed for all counties. The indicators that comprise each risk construct are also presented, as well as the counties' rank by risk construct and overall risk. A lower (negative) score indicates lower risk, and a higher (positive) score indicates higher risk. The ranks associated with the construct scores follow the same logic. A rank of 1 indicates lowest risk, and a rank of 115 indicates highest risk for most constructs (see footnote 1 on each county profile).

The profiles may be used to characterize counties in Missouri with respect to their levels of alcohol- and drug-related problems and various suspected risk and protective factors for these problems. The profiles can serve to stimulate discussion and focus community attention on local substance use issues and the reasons for the patterns observed in the profiles. The information contained in the profiles also can be helpful to prevention planners in determining appropriate prevention strategies and target groups. As the data for any particular county are reviewed, it is important to consider the following:

1. Actual values of all indicators for the county should be examined first. Users of these data first should ask whether these values are consistent with other information they have about the county or whether the data might be distorted by the possible biases and limitations discussed earlier in this report. In addition, many of the risk constructs are composite measures based on two or more indicators, making examination of the individual indicator data important. It also may be useful to examine the values for geographically adjacent counties to determine if regional patterns to the findings exist.

2. Indicators for which a county has extremely high or low values relative to the average across all counties should be examined. As described in Chapter 3, the risk constructs (based on archival indicators) were converted to standardized values, such that 0 for any risk construct represents the mean value of all counties in the State. The scores represent the number of standard deviation units a county's value lies away from that mean for the indicator. As a general rule of thumb, most (about 68%) of the standardized scores for any given indicator will lie between -1.0 and 1.0, and these scores therefore are considered typical. Scores between -1.0 and -2.0, or between 1.0 and 2.0, constitute about 27% of all scores and

thus are somewhat uncommon. Scores lower than -2.0 or higher than 2.0 make up the final 5% and therefore are rare. Although the actual percentages vary somewhat depending on the shape of the distribution for each indicator, this general distribution suggests that indicators with a score less than -1.0 or greater than 1.0 may merit particular attention.

All indicators are presented such that the higher standardized values (i.e., values to the right of the center line) reflect greater substance use, substance use-related problems, and risk for substance use, relative to other counties. For example, a positive standardized score less than 1.0 for liquor law violations would indicate that a county has a *slightly* higher rate of this type of crime compared with the average of all counties in the State. A standardized score between -1.0 and -2.0 for the same indicator would indicate that a county has a *noticeably* lower rate of liquor law violations compared with the overall average. A standardized score between 2.0 and 3.0 would indicate that the county has an *unusually* high rate compared with the average of all counties.

Users of these data should first ask if extreme standardized values are consistent with other information they have about the county or if there might be aberrations because of possible data biases or limitations. As with the actual values, it also may be useful to examine the standardized values observed for geographically adjacent counties to determine if regional patterns to the findings exist. Although standardized scores are useful, it is important to keep in mind that they are relative measures and only provide partial information about the potential prevention needs of a county. An indicator that is not highly problematic relative to the overall county average should not necessarily be discounted when considering the prevention needs for a given county. For example, even though the high school dropout rate in a certain county is no higher than the average, it may still warrant interventions designed to reduce it further.

3. Profile data should be used to inform the identification of appropriate and effective prevention strategies in conjunction with other sources of information. The profiles may provide some important clues about the types of approaches that are most needed and most appropriate in a given county. However, there is no proven or exact formula for identifying the most appropriate and effective prevention strategies based on an area's profile. In general, it is recommended that problems, elevated risk factors, and suppressed protective factors be given extra attention in determining which types of prevention strategies are most needed for a given area. High levels of specific substance abuse problems (e.g., driving while impaired) or problems related to substance use (e.g., teen pregnancy) may suggest that strategies aimed directly at reducing those outcomes are warranted. The same logic applies to elevated risk factors or suppressed protective factors. For example, in counties where lack of

commitment to school is low, giving priority to school-based programs and policies may be warranted. Other indicators may be less directly suggestive of any particular prevention strategies (e.g., high levels of socioeconomic deprivation) but are useful for describing the target population, identifying prominent high-risk subgroups, and stimulating consideration of the types of approaches that are most appropriate and effective with that population.

Decisions about which indicators are more important and in need of attention for any given area should include a consideration not only of whether the county's scores are high or low relative to other counties in the State, but also of the number of individuals affected by the factors and the changes observed in the factors across years. And, though not available for this study, the strength of the risk and protective factors as predictors of substance use prevalence should also be considered. These types of information all relate to describing the nature and extent of the substance use problem in a community, along with characteristics of the community's population and various risk and protective factors that may influence substance use levels in that community.

In addition, however, even when the indicator data are helpful in suggesting appropriate approaches or foci for prevention efforts, the choice of which specific strategies or programs to implement will likely require additional consideration based on different types of information. In particular, prevention planners will want to consider what prevention programs or strategies are known to be effective for the type of application they have in mind. They also may need to examine the prevention resources and capabilities in the community, or nearby communities, in order to make equitable and effective use of the limited prevention resources that are available. These additional considerations go beyond the specific focus of this report, but they are important components in an overall framework for prevention planning at the State and local level. Some additional comments on the role of social indicator data within a broader planning framework are discussed in Chapter 6.

5. Overall Risk Score and Risk Rank by County

In addition to each county's risk on each construct (as presented in Chapter 4), it can be useful to consider the overall risk of a county, relative to other counties in the State. Overall risk scores can be useful as one piece of the puzzle in determining substance abuse prevention needs across the State.

Table 5-1 presents each county's overall risk score. The overall risk scores are based on the average value of all 20 risk constructs, in which each construct is equally weighted. These scores then were ordered from lowest to highest and ranked. To examine possible trends across the State, the overall risk scores were grouped into quintiles. The first group or quintile was assigned a value of 1 (indicating lowest risk), the second group a value of 2, and so on, with a value of 5 indicating highest risk. This grouping depicts five levels, or gradations, of overall risk. Counties with high rankings are viewed as having higher overall levels of substance use problems and risk factors for substance use than counties with lower rankings.

A map depicting how the overall risk ranks across counties in Missouri are distributed geographically is provided in Figure 5-1. The patterns depict some noteworthy geographic clustering of counties with high and low levels of risk. Counties that contain the largest cities fall in the two highest risk categories. There is a cluster of highest-risk counties in the extreme southeastern portion of the State (the "Bootheel"). This area generally is characterized by low socioeconomic status, which may be a contributing factor to the cluster of relatively high-risk counties. In contrast, the northern half of the State, and the northeast corner in particular, contain many of the lowest-risk counties. Central Missouri counties generally are at moderately high risk. Another interesting pattern is that counties that contain "university towns" (e.g., Kirksville in Adair County, Warrensburg in Johnson County, Columbia in Boone County, and Rolla in Phelps County) tend to be relatively high risk. This is not always the case, however; Maryville in Nodaway County is in the lowest-risk quintile.

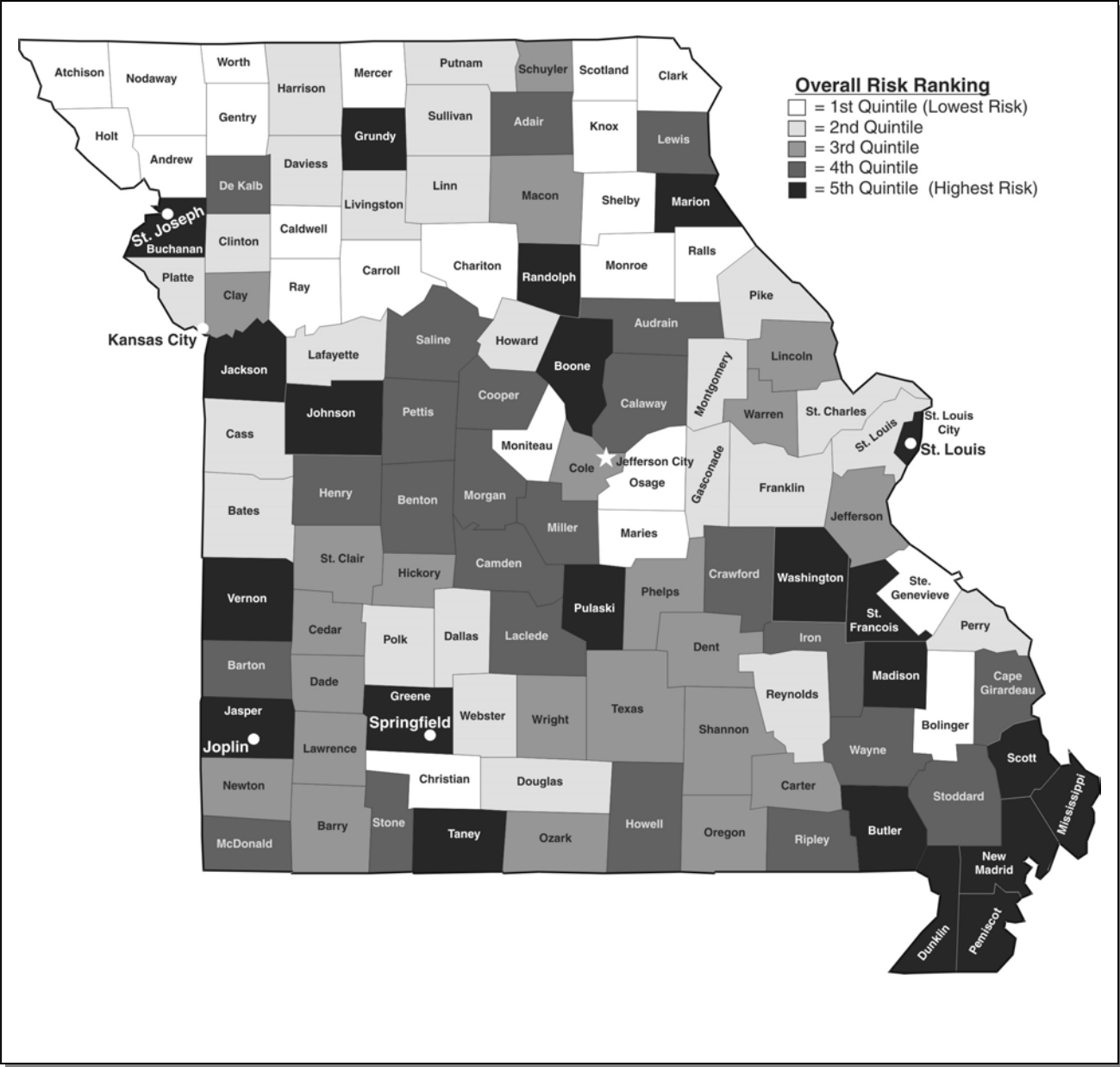
Appendices G through J provide regional risk scores and ranks, overall and by risk constructs.

Table 5-1. Overall Risk Score by County

County	Overall Risk Score		County	Overall Risk Score		County	Overall Risk Score
Adair	0.37		Grundy	0.57		Perry	-0.61
Andrew	-1.01		Harrison	-0.48		Pettis	0.47
Atchison	-0.85		Henry	0.07		Phelps	0.01
Audrain	0.27		Hickory	0.01		Pike	-0.51
Barry	-0.03		Holt	-1.26		Platte	-0.68
Barton	0.27		Howard	-0.53		Polk	-0.47
Bates	-0.43		Howell	0.25		Pulaski	1.45
Benton	0.26		Iron	0.17		Putnam	-0.42
Bollinger	-0.86		Jackson	2.54		Ralls	-1.01
Boone	1.29		Jasper	1.48		Randolph	0.81
Buchanan	0.99		Jefferson	-0.27		Ray	-0.88
Butler	1.55		Johnson	0.54		Reynolds	-0.35
Caldwell	-1.16		Knox	-0.69		Ripley	0.14
Callaway	0.36		Laclede	0.44		St Charles	-0.44
Camden	0.26		Lafayette	-0.55		St Clair	-0.31
Cape Girardeau	0.28		Lawrence	-0.26		Ste Genevieve	-0.74
Carroll	-1.02		Lewis	0.17		St Francois	0.95
Carter	-0.28		Lincoln	-0.07		St Louis	-0.56
Cass	-0.35		Linn	-0.45		Saline	0.15
Cedar	-0.10		Livingston	-0.45		Schuyler	-0.10
Chariton	-1.95		McDonald	0.47		Scotland	-1.23
Christian	-0.74		Macon	-0.20		Scott	0.54
Clark	-1.00		Madison	0.72		Shannon	0.05
Clay	-0.09		Maries	-1.11		Shelby	-0.72
Clinton	-0.44		Marion	1.22		Stoddard	0.43
Cole	0.00		Mercer	-0.74		Stone	0.06
Cooper	0.12		Miller	0.36		Sullivan	-0.56
Crawford	0.27		Mississippi	2.26		Taney	0.90
Dade	-0.25		Moniteau	-0.94		Texas	0.00
Dallas	-0.64		Monroe	-1.23		Vernon	0.61
Daviess	-0.59		Montgomery	-0.46		Warren	-0.22
De Kalb	0.35		Morgan	0.09		Washington	0.64
Dent	0.01		New Madrid	1.10		Wayne	0.07
Douglas	-0.36		Newton	-0.02		Webster	-0.55
Dunklin	1.99		Nodaway	-0.71		Worth	-1.19
Franklin	-0.39		Oregon	-0.29		Wright	-0.04
Gasconade	-0.56		Osage	-1.45		St Louis City	6.10
Gentry	-1.57		Ozark	-0.22			
Greene	0.89		Pemiscot	2.83			

Note: A lower (negative) score indicates lower risk, and a higher (positive) score indicates higher risk.

Figure 5-1. Map of Overall Risk Rank by County



6. Statewide Trends for Selected Indicators

Figure 6-1 displays statewide trends for designated social indicators. (Information about trend indicator selection is presented in Section 3.3.5.) The indicators represent 17 of the 20 risk constructs. Individual indicators rather than composite measures were used to represent the constructs because many constructs are composed of indicators with varying years of data. Three constructs are based on indicators that have only a single year of data and, therefore, are not included in this chapter.

A number of statewide indicators exhibit definitive and consistent trends over the past several years for which data are available. Among indicators of alcohol and drug abuse, the percentage of vehicle accidents in which alcohol or drugs were a contributing factor declined since 1996, as did juvenile arrest rates for drug possession. The adult alcohol-related death rate and juvenile arrest rate for liquor law violations increased in recent years. The adult alcohol-related treatment admission rate has been fairly steady. Regarding indicators of problems that tend to be indirectly related to substance use, the HIV case rate declined in recent years, the child abuse and neglect referral rate remained stable, and the teen birth rate increased slightly.

With respect to trends in the remaining risk indicators, the unemployment rate, dropout rate, and percentage of unregistered voters decreased considerably. For example, the unemployment rate decreased from 4.78 in 1995 to 3.37 in 1999. The divorce rate and juvenile arrest rate for other nonalcohol or drug-related crime decreased slightly, whereas the arrest rate for drug manufacturing increased from 0.76 arrests per 1,000 persons in 1994 to 1.12 arrests per 1,000 persons in 1997. The remaining indicators representing risk constructs remained relatively constant, including the percentage of the population that is male aged 15 to 34, liquor outlets per 1,000 persons, and the percentage of high school graduates with ACT scores below the national average. A further description of the trend for each indicator is provided adjacent to each trend chart on the following pages.

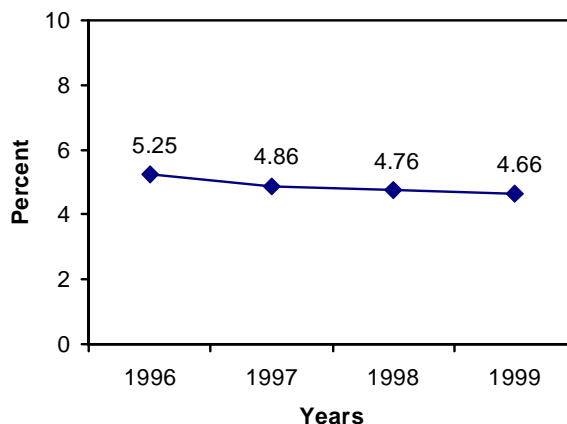
Annual indicator data for counties and regions are provided in Appendices B and C, respectively. These data can be transposed to the figures in this chapter and, thus, compared with statewide trends. As noted in Chapter 3, caution should be used in drawing conclusions based on indicators that fluctuate widely from one year to the next, as they may be based on small numbers of persons or events that are insufficient for assessing trends.

Figure 6-1. Statewide Trends for Selected Indicators

Construct: Driving while impaired

Indicator: Percentage of vehicle accidents in which alcohol/drugs were a factor

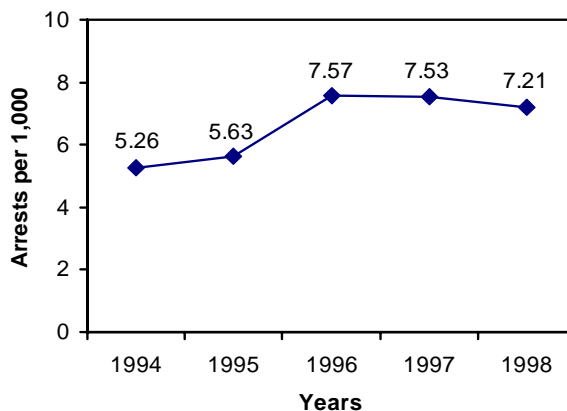
According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (1999), there have been an estimated 1,049,900 crashes in the United States that involved alcohol. These crashes killed 15,935 people and injured 821,000. There are far fewer drug-related crashes. In Missouri, the percentage of vehicle accidents in which alcohol or drugs were a contributing factor declined, from 5.2% in 1996 to 4.7% in 1999.



Construct: Drug possession

Indicator: Juvenile arrest rate for drug possession

Juveniles accounted for 13% of all drug abuse violation arrests in 1999. Between 1990 and 1999, juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations increased 132% (U.S. Department of Justice [DOJ], 2000). Missouri's juvenile arrest rate for drug possession also increased, from 5.3 arrests per 1,000 juveniles in 1994 to a high of 7.6 arrests in 1996. By 1998, the drug possession arrest rate had decreased slightly to 7.2 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.



Construct: Substance abuse-related morbidity/mortality

Indicator: Alcohol-related death rate

There were 19,358 alcohol-induced deaths in the United States in 2000, not including motor vehicle fatalities. Long-term heavy drinking can lead to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, the 12th leading cause of death in the United States (National Center for Health Statistics, 2002). The alcohol-related death rate in Missouri increased slightly between 1994 and 1997, from 6.3 deaths per 100,000 population to 6.7 deaths per 100,000. In 1998, the rate declined slightly to 6.6 deaths per 100,000 population.

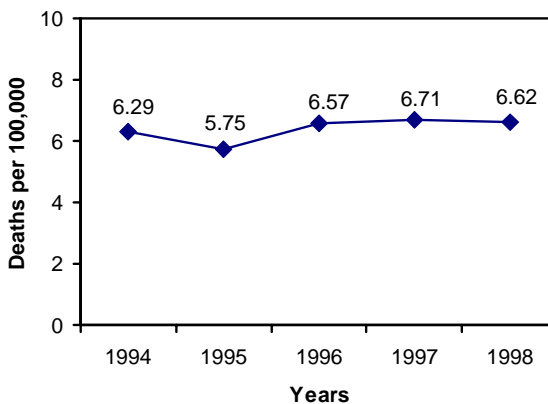
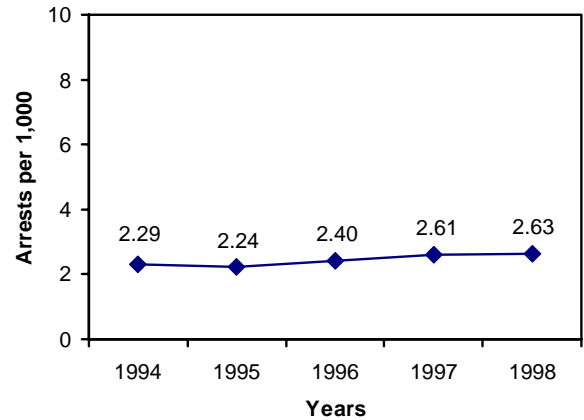


Figure 6-1. (continued)

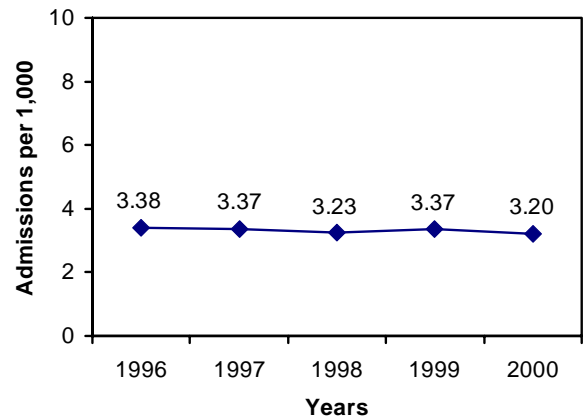
Construct: Liquor law violations
Indicator: Juvenile arrest rate for liquor law violations

In 1999, 24% of liquor law arrests, 3% of drunkenness arrests, and 1% of driving while impaired arrests involved juveniles (DOJ, 2000). In Missouri, the juvenile arrest rate for liquor law violations increased slightly, from 2.3 arrests per 1,000 juveniles in 1994 to 2.6 arrests in 1998.



Construct: Substance abuse treatment admissions
Indicator: Adult alcohol treatment admission rate

Nationally, there are approximately 1.6 million annual treatment admissions. In 1999, alcohol accounted for nearly half (47%) of all admissions, down from 53% in 1994. Across the United States, the rate of alcohol treatment admissions declined by 19% from 1994 to 1999, from 418 per 100,000 aged 12 or older to 337 (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], 2002). In Missouri, adult alcohol treatment admission rates remained steady from 1996 to 2000, dropping slightly from 3.4 admissions per 1,000 adults in 1996 to 3.2 in 2000.



Construct: Sexually transmitted disease
Indicator: HIV case rate

There are approximately 800,000 to 900,000 people in the United States living with HIV. From July 2000 to June 2001, there were 21,636 new HIV infection cases reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, 2002). Missouri's HIV case rate declined slightly from 8 cases per 1,000 persons in 1995 to 7.5 cases per 1,000 persons in 1999.

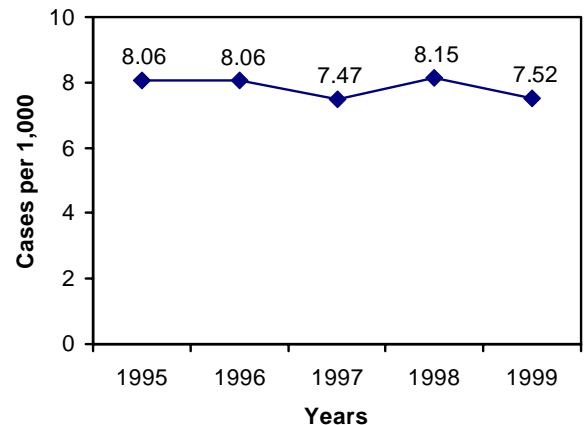
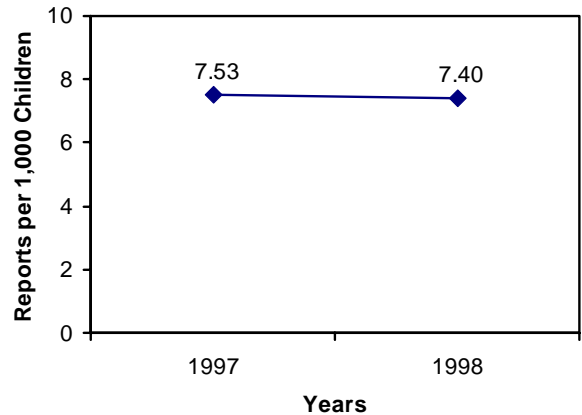


Figure 6-1. (continued)

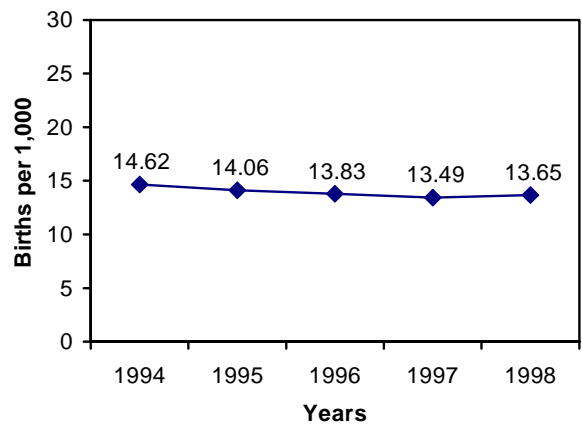
Construct: Child abuse and neglect
Indicator: Child abuse and neglect referral rate

The rate of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children declined nationally from 15.3 in 1993 to 11.8 in 1999, then increased slightly in 2000 to 12.2 (Administration for Children and Families [ACF], 2002). In Missouri, the child abuse and neglect referral rate remained steady from 1997 to 1998 at 7.5 and 7.4 reports per 1,000 children, respectively.



Construct: Births to teenage mothers
Indicator: Rate of births to females aged 15 to 19

Teen birth rates declined nationally for the 10th straight year in 2001. However, approximately 4 out of every 10 girls get pregnant by age 20 (National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, 2002). Birth rates to females aged 15 to 19 in Missouri also declined, from 14.6 per 1,000 females in 1994 to 13.6 in 1998.



Construct: Socioeconomic deprivation
Indicator: Unemployment rate

From July 1992 to July 2000, the national unemployment rate declined from 7.7% to 4.1%. However, due to recent economic slowdowns, the unemployment rate has increased the past several years to 4.6% in July 2001 and 5.9% in July 2002 (U.S. Department of Labor [DOL], 2002a). Missouri's unemployment rate has followed the same pattern and has been substantially lower than the national rate. The State's unemployment rate declined from 4.8% in 1995 to 3.4% in 1999. Although data for 2000–2002 were not used in this study, recent data indicate that Missouri's unemployment rate is also on the rise at 4.7% in July 2001 and 5.4% in June 2002 (DOL, 2002b).

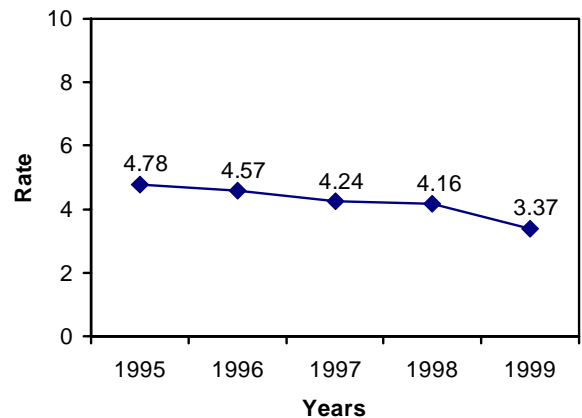
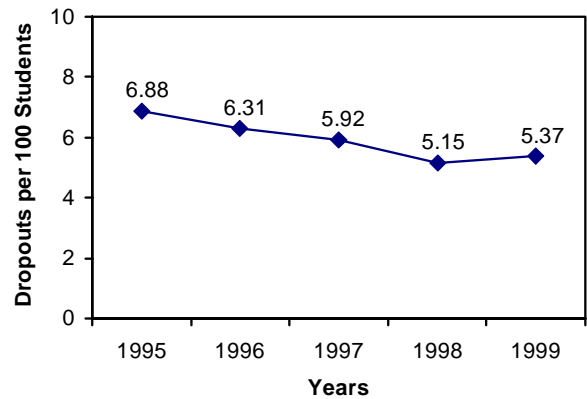


Figure 6-1. (continued)

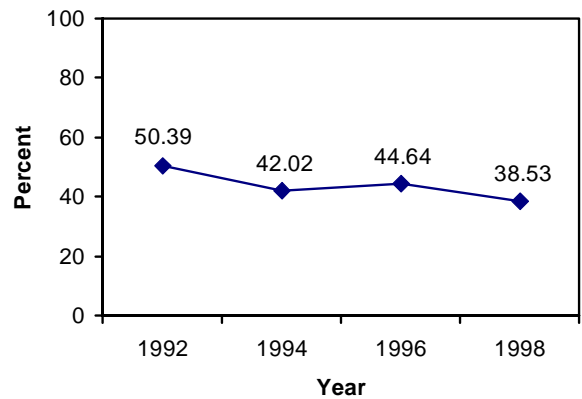
Construct: Lack of commitment to school
Indicator: Dropout rate

According to the National Center for Education Statistics (2002), the high school dropout rate declined nationally from 14.1% in 1980 to 10.9% in 2000. Missouri's dropout rate is nearly half the national rate. In Missouri, the dropout rate also declined from 6.9% in 1995 to 5.1% in 1998, and then increased slightly in 1999 to 5.4%.



Construct: Lack of civic involvement
Indicator: Percentage of unregistered voters

In 2001, the national average of those registered to vote was 74.4%, leaving approximately one quarter of the eligible population unregistered (League of Women Voters of New Jersey, 2001). In Missouri, approximately 50% of eligible voters were not registered to vote. The percentage of unregistered voters declined through 1998 to 38%. In 1998, the percentage of unregistered voters in Missouri was substantially higher than the national average (26% vs. 38%).



Construct: Divorces
Indicator: Divorce rate

According to the National Center for Health Statistics (2002, June), the divorce rate in 1999 and 2000 was 4.1 per 1,000 population. Missouri's divorce rate is somewhat higher than national rates. In 1994, there were 5 divorces per 1,000 population in Missouri. This rate continued to decline slightly to a low of 4.6 divorces per 1,000 population in 1998.

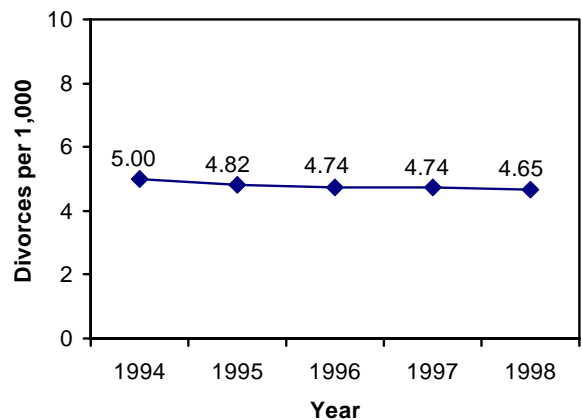
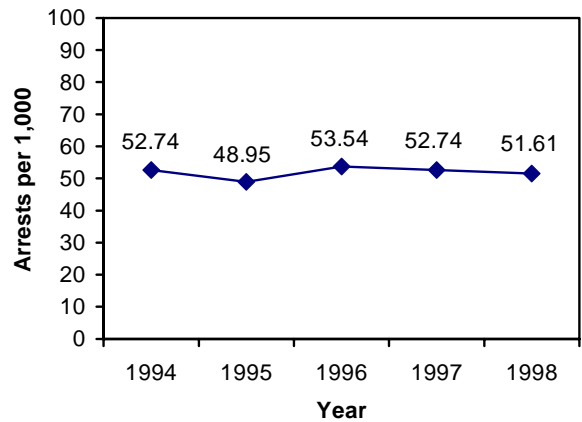


Figure 6-1. (continued)

Construct: Crime and violence

Indicator: Juvenile arrest rate for other nonalcohol or drug-related crime

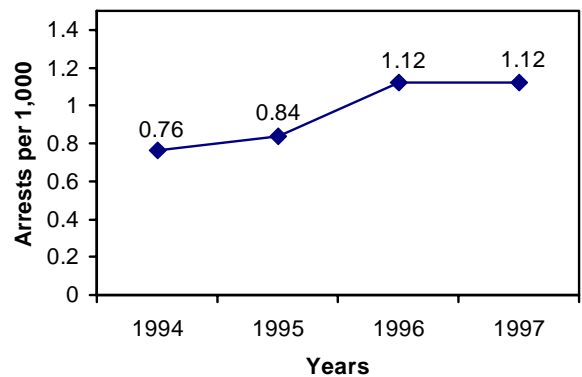
There were 2.5 million juvenile arrests in 1999. Although there were decreases in the number of arrests for many crimes from 1990 to 1999, there was a 143% increase in juvenile arrests for offenses against the family and children, a 113% increase in arrests for curfew violations and loitering, a 63% increase in embezzlement arrests, and a 48% increase in other assault arrests (DOJ, 2000). In Missouri, the juvenile arrest rate for nonviolent, nonproperty, and nonalcohol or drug-related crime has remained fairly stable. In 1994 there were approximately 52.7 arrests per 1,000 juveniles, compared with a 1998 rate of 51.6.



Construct: Drug manufacturing

Indicator: Arrest rate for drug manufacturing

Nationally, the number of arrests for drug sales or manufacturing decreased from 364,900 arrests in 1994 to 300,300 in 1999. Drug sales or manufacturing accounted for 20% of all drug abuse violations in 1999 (DOJ, 2002). In Missouri, however, the arrest rate for drug sales or manufacturing increased from 0.76 arrests per 1,000 population in 1994 to 1.1 in 1997.



Construct: Young males

Indicator: Percentage of population that is male aged 15 to 34

Past research shows that young males are at highest risk for drug and alcohol abuse. However, recent trends indicate that females are closing the gap with regard to rates of substance use. The 2000 Census estimates that approximately 14.3% of the total population are males aged 15 to 34. In Missouri, the percentage of the population that is male aged 15 to 34 declined slightly from 14.2% in 1995 to 13.6% in 1999.

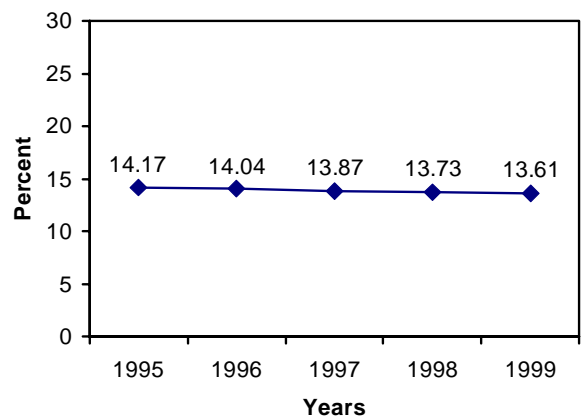
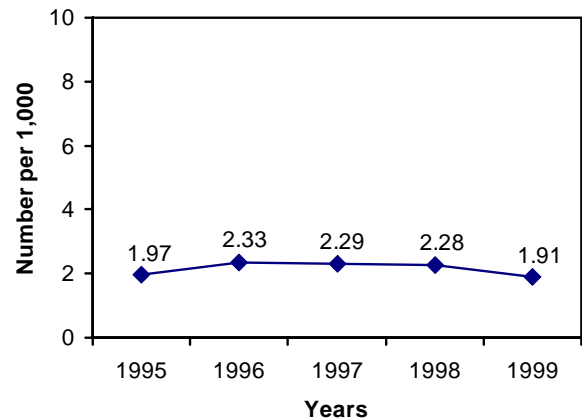


Figure 6-1. (continued)

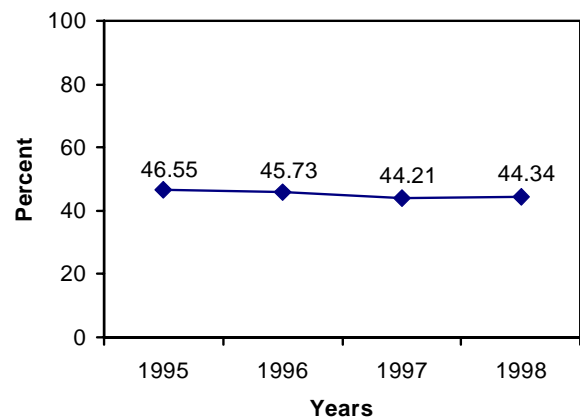
Construct: Alcohol and drug availability
Indicator: Liquor outlets per 1,000 persons

The number of liquor outlets per 1,000 population in Missouri increased from 1.97 in 1995 to 2.33 in 1996. Since 1996, the number of liquor outlets per 1,000 population declined to a low of 1.91 in 1999.



Construct: Academic failure
Indicator: Percentage of high school graduates with ACT scores below the national average

From 1970 to 2001, the number of individuals taking the American College Test (ACT) increased from 714,000 to 1,070,000. In addition, the average ACT score increased from 20.6 in 1990 to 21.0 in 2001 (National Center for Education Statistics, 2001). In Missouri, the percentage of students who scored below the national average on the ACT has declined over the past few years, from 46.5% in 1995 to 44.3% in 1998.



7. Applying and Sustaining a Social Indicator Approach to Prevention Planning in Missouri

Guidelines for interpreting the social indicator profiles, and for making prevention planning decisions based on the profiles, were provided in Chapter 4. Those guidelines emphasized that there are no rigid rules or formulas for how profile data should be translated into program planning decisions. Rather, some general principles, along with some cautions, were presented with respect to how the data might best be used for this purpose. Different communities may focus on different aspects of the data and interpret them in ways that seem most useful and appropriate for those communities. All communities are encouraged to combine the profile data with local knowledge and other available information in order to form a more comprehensive assessment of their substance use problems and prevention needs.

7.1 Suggestions for Data Dissemination

By design, the data in this report have the greatest potential value for local prevention providers, planners, and policymakers. Although the data may serve several important functions at the State level, the planning and provision of prevention services in Missouri is largely orchestrated at the local level. Therefore, the primary objective of this report is to provide information that can inform this process.

Regional prevention staff, coalition coordinators, and directors and staff of community-based organizations all are potential users of these data. In addition to informing the planning process, the data can be useful for focusing public attention on substance use problems, risk factors, and potential solutions. At the same time, they may stimulate a greater interest in and understanding of data-driven approaches to assessing prevention needs in communities. The data also can be helpful in applications for prevention resources, for which statements of need are a required component. Because of the breadth of indicators assembled in this report and their relevance to many facets of social well-being, the audience may extend beyond the substance use prevention community and include other social services agencies and community-based organizations, public officials, businesses, and the general public.

Some government agencies and research organizations historically have been reluctant to share data with the public until the data have been painstakingly reviewed and validated and until every nuance and possible interpretation have been examined and documented. In contrast, a major objective of releasing this report is to encourage scrutiny of the data by local

providers and planners and to invite interpretation that can be informed and guided by local knowledge of the communities being assessed. Ultimately, a collaborative partnership between the State and local users of the data is viewed as the best approach for ensuring the accuracy, utility, and long-term viability of a standardized social indicator reporting system.

7.2 Recommendations for Using and Sustaining Social Indicators as a Component of the State's Prevention Planning Infrastructure

Systematic compilation and use of social indicator data to inform prevention planning efforts is still a relatively new endeavor. How helpful this approach can be in the State's substance use prevention planning process has yet to be determined. Some preliminary impressions from other States are encouraging, especially with respect to the ability of local data to focus and energize attention on prevention-related issues within the community.

It seems entirely likely that social indicators in some form or another will continue to occupy an important niche in the State's infrastructure in order to support a data-driven approach to social service needs assessment and planning efforts. CSAP has adopted this perspective; it now requires the completion of a social indicator study as a core component of all new State prevention needs assessment projects. The use of social indicators is well established in Missouri, as evidenced by the Status Report on Missouri's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Problems. It is hoped that this particular report will be helpful in further establishing the credibility and utility of social indicator approaches to prevention needs assessment, thus providing support for continued development and maintenance of a social indicator component in the State's planning system.

Table 7-1 provides several recommendations for how ADA can help support and sustain the use of social indicators for prevention planning.

Table 7-1. Recommendations for ADA Use and Maintenance of the Social Indicator Study

Recommendation	Comments
Review the report for its utility to the State.	We recommend that the report be reviewed by ADA's director and key prevention staff for its relevance to the State's prevention planning process and for possible adaptations for continued use. Representatives from other State agencies also may be interested in reviewing the report and providing comments.
Disseminate the report to the regional prevention providers and community coalition coordinators and gauge their interest in and use of the report.	These individuals are the ultimate users of the information. Their buy-in is essential to the effective use of social indicator data for local planning purposes. These users can provide insights regarding ways to improve the data and the manner in which they are presented. Future possibilities might include online access to the database and various options for data display and downloading.
Provide training to potential data users on the interpretation and use of the profiles.	It may be helpful to provide further guidance on the meaning and interpretation of the prevention needs assessment and planning profiles as well as their design and use. Ideally, this training also would include the consideration of other data sources (particularly the Assessment of the Current Prevention System in Missouri in this family of studies) and how they can be integrated into the planning process.
Consider modifications to the list of indicators and the manner in which indicators are defined and displayed, based on both user input and further research regarding their validity.	It is likely that additional useful indicators will be identified, and some current indicators will be determined to be of relatively little relevance. A number of other methodological features might merit consideration, including comparisons among subgroups of demographically similar counties and the inclusion of regional or national comparison data.
Define the role for social indicators in the State planning process.	The manner in which social indicator data will be formally incorporated into the State planning process will need to be specified. This could vary from simply suggesting that local planners and providers use the data to requiring their use in justifying service plans and using the data as a basis for making resource allocation decisions. Ultimately, the use of the social indicator data should be incorporated within a broader planning framework that also includes other types of needs assessment data.
Commit to a permanent and sustainable infrastructure and support system.	To sustain the social indicator study as a core component in the State's prevention planning process, an appropriate infrastructure and means of support will need to be established. One possibility would be to contribute to the development of a coordinated social indicator system that would meet the needs of multiple units within the State's health and social service agencies.

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Appendix A. Data Sources, Definitions, and Methodology

A.1 Data Sources and Definitions

This section describes the data sources and indicator definitions, summarizes the data collection procedures, and notes any features of the data that may influence how they should be interpreted. The indicator data used for the analyses described in this report were obtained from a variety of sources in December 2000 and January 2001. In some instances, a source agency provided data for more than one indicator or the value of an indicator was derived from more than one source. Table A-1 presents the source agencies, the indicator(s) each provided, the data years included, and the definition of the indicator.

Table A-1. Data Sources

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
Source(s): University of Virginia, Geographical and Statistical Data Center. <i>Uniform Crime Reports County Data</i> . [Data extracted from web site http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/crime/ .] Data Year(s): 1994–1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Juvenile arrest rate for liquor law violations ▪ Juvenile arrest rate for drug possession ▪ Adult arrest rate for liquor law violations ▪ Adult arrest rate for drug possession ▪ Adult DWI arrest rate ▪ Adult violent crime arrest rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrests for alcohol violations per 1,000 juveniles aged 10 to 17. ▪ Arrests for drug use/possession per 1,000 juveniles aged 10 to 17. ▪ Arrests for alcohol violations per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older. ▪ Arrests for drug use/possession per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older. ▪ Arrests for driving while impaired per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older. ▪ Arrests for violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older.
Source(s): University of Virginia, Geographical and Statistical Data Center. <i>Uniform Crime Reports County Data</i> . [Data extracted from web site http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/crime/ .] Data Year(s): 1994–1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adult property crime arrest rate ▪ Adult other crime arrest rate ▪ Juvenile violent crime arrest rate ▪ Juvenile property crime arrest rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrests for property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson) per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older. ▪ Arrests for other crimes (nonaggravated assault, forgery/counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons violations, prostitution/common vice laws, other sex offenses, gambling, crimes against the family, disorderly conduct, and suspicion) per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older. ▪ Arrests for violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) per 1,000 juveniles aged 17 or younger. ▪ Arrests for property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson) per 1,000 juveniles aged 17 or younger.

Table A-1. (continued)

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juvenile other crime arrest rate Drug sales or manufacturing arrest rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrests for other crimes (nonaggravated assault, forgery/counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons violations, prostitution/common vice laws, other sex offenses, gambling, crimes against the family, disorderly conduct, and suspicion) per 1,000 juveniles aged 17 or younger. Arrests for drug sales or manufacturing per 1,000 total population.
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Public Safety, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Statistical Analysis Center (2000). <i>Missouri Traffic Safety Compendium</i>. Annual. [Data taken from 1993–2000 editions.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Missouri Department of Public Safety, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Statistical Analysis Center (2000). <i>Missouri Traffic Crashes Involving Drinking Drivers and Pedestrians</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1991–1999.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Missouri Department of Public Safety, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Statistical Analysis Center (2000). <i>Missouri Traffic Crashes Involving Drugged Drivers and Pedestrians</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1991–1999.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1996–1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of alcohol- or drug-related vehicle crashes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of all vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were involved.

Table A-1. (continued)

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (2000). <i>Client Tracking, Registration, and Commitment database</i>. [Data taken from tabulations for fiscal years 1995–2000.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1996–2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adult admission rate for drugs ▪ Adult admission rate for alcohol ▪ Juvenile admission rate for drugs ▪ Juvenile admission rate for alcohol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of drug-related admissions to publicly funded treatment programs per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older. ▪ Number of alcohol-related admissions to publicly funded treatment programs per 1,000 adults aged 18 or older. ▪ Number of drug-related admissions to publicly funded treatment programs per 1,000 juveniles aged 17 or younger. ▪ Number of alcohol-related admissions to publicly funded treatment programs per 1,000 juveniles aged 17 or younger.
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Health, Center for Health Information Management and Epidemiology (2000). <i>Alcohol Related Inpatient and Emergency Room Records of Treatment</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1994–1998.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1994–1998</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alcohol-related hospital admission rate ▪ Drug-related hospital admission rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 persons. ▪ Number of drug-related hospital admissions per 100,000 persons.

Table A-1. (continued)

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Health, Center for Health Information Management and Epidemiology (2000). <i>Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths: Missouri Residents, 1999</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1993–1999.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Missouri Department of Health, Center for Health Information Management and Epidemiology (1999). <i>Cirrhosis Related Inpatient and Emergency Room Records of Treatment</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1994–1998.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Missouri Department of Health, Center for Health Information Management and Epidemiology (1999). <i>Drug Related Inpatient and Emergency Room Records of Treatment</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1994–1998.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1994–1998</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol-related death rate Drug-related death rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 persons. Number of drug-related deaths per 100,000 persons.
<p>Source(s): Missouri Secretary of State, Elections Division. <i>Registered Voters in Missouri 1992–1998</i>. [Data taken from web site http://mosl.sos.state.mo.us/sos-elec/registeredvoters.htm.]</p> <p>Missouri Secretary of State. <i>Official Manual</i>. Biannual. [Data taken from the 1991–1992, 1993–1994, and 1997–1998 editions.]</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998 (unregistered voters); 1992 and 1996 (nonvoting adults)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of unregistered voters Percentage of adults not voting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of adults aged 18 or older who are not registered to vote. Percentage of adults aged 18 or older who did not vote in the 1992 and 1996 presidential elections.

Table A-1. (continued)

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
<p>Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992). <i>1990 Census Quick Tables</i>. Table: General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990. Washington, DC.</p> <p>U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992). <i>1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics: Missouri</i>. Table: Poverty Status in 1989 of Families and Persons: 1990. Washington, DC.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of renter-occupied housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of all residential properties that are renter occupied.
<p>Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992). <i>1990 Census of Population and Housing: Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress: Missouri</i>. Table: Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990. Washington, DC.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of unoccupied housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of all residential properties, rental and private, which are vacant.
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Health, Center for Health Information Management and Epidemiology (1999). <i>Missouri Vital Statistics</i>. Annual. Table: Reported Dissolutions and Annulments by County of Recording with Rates Per 1,000 Population: Missouri 1998. [Data taken from 1991–1999 editions.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1994–1998</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divorce rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of divorces per 1,000 total population.
<p>Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992). <i>1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics: Missouri</i>. Table: Geographic Mobility, Commuting, and Veteran Status: 1990. Washington, DC.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population that moved from outside county Percentage of population that moved within county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the population aged 5 or older that moved into the county within the past 5 years from another county or state. Percentage of the population aged 5 or older that moved within the past 5 years within the same county.

Table A-1. (continued)

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (2002). <i>Sex by Age</i> . Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data. Web site http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTTable?_ts=50586570266 . [Data extracted from tables.] Washington, DC. Data Year(s): 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population male aged 15 to 34 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the total population that is male aged 15 to 34.
Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992). <i>1990 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics: Missouri</i> . Table: Household and Family Characteristics for the Rural Portions of Counties: 1990. Washington, DC. Data Year(s): 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the total population living in urban areas as defined by the Census.
Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992). <i>1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics: Missouri</i> . Table: Poverty Status in 1989 of Families and Persons: 1990. Washington, DC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons below poverty level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of all persons (for whom poverty status was determined) with incomes below the Federal poverty threshold.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. <i>Quickfacts</i> . [1995 data taken from web site www.census.gov/cgi-bin/qfd/state?state=29000 .] Data Year(s): 1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of children below poverty level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of children under the age of 18 (for whom poverty status was determined) in families with incomes below the Federal poverty threshold.
Source(s): Environmental Systems Research Institute (1999). ArcView GIS. Geographic information system software. Redlands, CA. Data Year(s): 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total population per square mile.

Table A-1. (continued)

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of Employment Security (1998). Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1990–1997.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Missouri Department of Economic Development, Division of Workforce Development (2000). Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1998–1999.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1995–1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of all persons in the labor force who are unemployed.
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Social Services (2000). <i>Unduplicated Count of Temporary Assistance Cases and Persons for Last Four State Fiscal Years</i>. Special tabulation. Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1997–1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of total population receiving TANF.
<p>Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992). <i>1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics: Missouri</i>. Table: Fertility and Household and Family Composition: 1990. Washington, DC.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of households headed by a single parent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of families with a single head of household (male or female) with no spouse present and children aged 0 to 17.
<p>Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992). <i>1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics: Missouri</i>. Table: Income in 1989 of Households, Families, and Persons: 1990. Washington, DC.</p> <p>U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. <i>Quickfacts</i>. [1995 data taken from web site www.census.gov/cgi-bin/qfd/state?state=29000.]</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1995</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median household income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family income at which 50% of all families have a higher income and 50% of all families have a lower income.

Table A-1. (continued)

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992). <i>1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics: Missouri</i> . Table: School Enrollment and Educational Attainment: 1990. Washington, DC. Data Year(s): 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of adults without a high school education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of adults (aged 25 or older) who do not have a high school diploma or GED.
Source(s): Missouri Department of Public Safety, Division of Liquor Control (2000). <i>Active Liquor Licenses</i> . Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for 1994–1999.] Jefferson City, MO. Data Year(s): 1995–1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail liquor outlets per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of retail liquor outlets/permits per 1,000 persons.
Source(s): Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Data Year(s): 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miles to nearest interstate highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total miles from a county's largest city/town to the nearest interstate highway exchange.
Source(s): Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, School Core Data Section (2000). <i>Grade 9-12 Dropout Report</i> . Annual. [Data taken from 1993–2000 reports.] Jefferson City, MO. Data Year(s): 1995–1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High school dropout rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of students (grades 9 to 12) who drop out of school in a single year without completing high school or reenrolling.
Source(s): Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, School Core Data Section (2000). Educational Performance Data: American College Test (ACT). [Data extracted from web site http://www.dese.state.mo.us/schooldata/direct.html .] Data Year(s): 1995–1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average test scores (percentage of graduates who scored below national ACT average) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of graduates with average ACT scores below the national ACT average.
Source(s): Missouri Department of Social Services, Office of the Director (1999). <i>Juvenile Court Referrals</i> . Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1997 and 1998.] Jefferson City, MO. Data Year(s): 1997–1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child abuse/neglect referral rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of child abuse and neglect referrals per 1,000 persons aged 17 or younger.

Table A-1. (continued)

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Health, Center for Health Information Management and Epidemiology (1999). <i>Missouri Vital Statistics</i>. Annual. Table 10B: Resident Live Births by Selected Characteristics by County: Missouri 1999. [Data taken from 1991–1999 editions.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1994–1998</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teen birth rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 19 or younger.
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention (1998). <i>1997 Annual Disease Report</i>. Annual. [Data taken from 1994–1997 reports.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Missouri Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention (2000). <i>Summary of Notifiable Diseases: Missouri: 1999</i>. Annual. [Data taken from 1998–1999 reports.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Missouri Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention (2000). <i>Reported Cases of Selected STD by County</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1992–1999.]</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1995–1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sexually transmitted disease (syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia) rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, and chlamydia per 100,000 persons.
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention (2000). <i>User-Defined Database Report: AIDS 1999</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1990–1999.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1995–1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AIDS case rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of cases of AIDS per 100,000 persons.

Table A-1. (continued)

Source(s) and Data Year(s)	Indicator	Definition
<p>Source(s): Missouri Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention (1998). <i>1997 Annual Disease Report</i>. Annual. [Data taken from 1994–1997 reports.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Missouri Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention (2000). <i>Summary of Notifiable Diseases: Missouri: 1999</i>. Annual. [Data taken from 1998–1999 reports.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Missouri Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention (2000). <i>Reported Cases of Selected STD by County</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1992–1999.]</p> <p>Missouri Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention (2000). <i>User-Defined Database Report: AIDS 1999</i>. Special tabulation. [Data taken from tabulations for calendar years 1990–1999.] Jefferson City, MO.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1995–1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New HIV case rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of new HIV cases per 100,000 persons.
<p>Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (2000). <i>Population Estimates for Counties by Age and Sex: Annual Time Series July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999</i>. Web site http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/cas/cas29.txt. [Data extracted from tables.] Washington, DC.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 1994–1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population denominators for the years 1994–1999 	
<p>Source(s): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (2002). <i>Total Population</i>. Web site http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTTable?_ts=50586642438. [Data extracted from tables.] Washington, DC.</p> <p>Data Year(s): 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total population counts for 2000 	

A.2 Adjustments to Arrest Data

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data were obtained from the University of Virginia Geographical and Statistical Data Center. The UCR program is a national FBI program that involves the collection of data on crimes reported to law enforcement and arrests made. UCR data are collected (via electronic or paper submission) from all law enforcement agencies statewide. The data presented in this report are counts of crimes known to municipal, sheriff, state police, and other law enforcement agencies. The crimes are based on reports from victims, law enforcement officers, and other sources. Unreported committed crimes are not included. More detailed information about the UCR program can be found on the web site <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/crime/>.

It should be noted that arrest data must be used and interpreted cautiously for several reasons. First, the number of arrests usually underestimates the true incidence of criminal activity because many crimes do not result in an arrest. Second, the likelihood of an arrest for a given crime may be influenced by local police, police practices, and law enforcement resources. Third, if multiple crimes are involved in one incident, the arrest is classified in UCR as only the most serious crime committed. Finally, although compliance with the voluntary UCR program generally is high, some agencies report data sporadically or not at all.

In 1994, the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) implemented a different algorithm to adjust for incomplete reporting. Data from agencies reporting 3 to 11 months of information were weighted to yield 12-month equivalents. Data for agencies reporting less than 3 months of data were replaced with data estimated by rates calculated from agencies reporting 12 months of data located in the agency's geographic stratum within their State. A coverage index for each county was constructed by ICPSR that reflects the degree to which data for that county were imputed. The index serves as a combined indicator of the total extent to which data for a given county have been imputed (as a result of agency data either being weighted to compensate for missing months or being replaced by stratum-wide estimates). For the purpose of the analyses used for this report, 1994 to 1998 arrest rates were deemed unreliable and set to missing for any parish in which less than 75% of the county's population was covered by UCR reporting agencies.

As a result of adjusting the arrest data, the extent to which there were missing values was quite substantial. When the arrest rates were averaged across all 5 years, 51 (44%) of the parishes had missing values.

Appendix B. Indicator Values by County

Table B-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County¹

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Drug Possession	Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for Drug Possession	Adult Arrest Rate for DWI	Percentage of Vehicle Accidents Due to Impairment
Adair	.	.	.	.	.	5.48
Andrew	.	.	.	.	.	7.45
Atchison	1.23	0.00	0.37	1.50	9.39	7.96
Audrain	.	.	.	.	.	6.75
Barry	.	.	.	.	.	11.29
Barton	7.02	1.19	3.26	1.72	5.99	7.54
Bates	.	.	.	.	.	8.23
Benton	1.07	0.54	0.19	4.25	7.41	9.35
Bollinger	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.53	5.07	11.71
Boone	3.89	7.88	2.55	4.48	6.51	5.13
Buchanan	2.66	1.80	1.14	2.15	12.75	6.73
Butler	.	.	.	.	.	5.75
Caldwell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.74	7.04
Callaway	.	.	.	.	.	6.46
Camden	.	.	.	.	.	7.31
Cape Girardeau	5.55	3.64	1.75	2.12	6.79	3.61
Carroll	.	.	.	.	.	8.44
Carter	.	.	.	.	.	9.51
Cass	3.77	4.58	1.42	2.81	6.01	4.72
Cedar	2.19	0.31	1.19	1.88	4.56	7.44
Chariton	.	.	.	.	.	6.77
Christian	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.53	2.66	6.94
Clark	.	.	.	.	.	5.03
Clay	2.56	4.78	1.22	3.34	7.24	4.24
Clinton	.	.	.	.	.	9.15
Cole	2.08	2.88	0.87	3.36	4.19	4.63
Cooper	11.23	1.37	5.84	1.24	4.77	5.93
Crawford	0.00	0.00	0.51	2.62	4.93	9.51
Dade	1.07	3.21	1.01	8.08	9.77	9.65
Dallas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	3.28	8.57
Daviess	1.41	2.34	0.96	5.14	1.70	6.59
DeKalb	.	.	.	.	.	7.03
Dent	.	.	.	.	.	7.84
Douglas	.	.	.	.	.	8.97
Dunklin	.	.	.	.	.	8.14
Franklin	.	.	.	.	.	5.79
Gasconade	.	.	.	.	.	7.72
Gentry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	8.09
Greene	2.84	1.23	2.61	3.66	6.05	5.58
Grundy	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.25	8.75	6.91

(continued)

Table B-1a. (continued)

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Drug Possession	Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for Drug Possession	Adult Arrest Rate for DWI	Percentage of Vehicle Accidents Due to Impairment
Harrison	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	5.68
Henry	.	.	.	.	.	5.35
Hickory	.	.	.	.	.	10.62
Holt	2.35	0.00	0.78	1.18	7.14	6.28
Howard	.	.	.	.	.	8.32
Howell	.	.	.	.	.	6.61
Iron	.	.	.	.	.	10.31
Jackson	3.22	10.70	3.07	14.61	7.72	3.96
Jasper	5.40	3.36	4.24	8.14	15.46	4.29
Jefferson	0.95	2.12	0.42	1.58	4.59	6.36
Johnson	.	.	.	.	.	5.93
Knox	.	.	.	.	.	8.26
Laclede	.	.	.	.	.	5.08
Lafayette	2.43	2.06	0.92	1.98	4.89	6.79
Lawrence	.	.	.	.	.	7.12
Lewis	7.99	0.42	1.45	3.44	3.37	6.92
Lincoln	.	.	.	.	.	8.42
Linn	3.64	1.82	2.57	3.15	4.10	3.93
Livingston	.	.	.	.	.	5.16
McDonald	0.00	0.00	4.76	1.34	3.27	13.56
Macon	.	.	.	.	.	4.43
Madison	.	.	.	.	.	8.75
Maries	.	.	.	.	.	8.01
Marion	10.47	3.40	11.59	5.56	15.27	5.18
Mercer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.85
Miller	.	.	.	.	.	10.24
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.	8.56
Moniteau	.	.	.	.	.	6.19
Monroe	2.16	3.46	0.39	0.31	0.39	5.81
Montgomery	0.67	0.67	0.29	0.70	2.44	4.87
Morgan	0.00	0.00	0.42	1.69	8.60	9.23
New Madrid	.	.	.	.	.	9.22
Newton	.	.	.	.	.	6.94
Nodaway	6.33	0.23	8.56	1.36	6.81	4.90
Oregon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53	10.55
Osage	.	.	.	.	.	9.97
Ozark	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.89	2.35	16.25
Pemiscot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	2.22	11.20
Perry	1.46	1.22	0.40	1.26	3.34	6.00
Pettis	.	.	.	.	.	5.52

(continued)

Table B-1a. (continued)

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Drug Possession	Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for Drug Possession	Adult Arrest Rate for DWI	Percentage of Vehicle Accidents Due to Impairment
Phelps	.	.	.	.	.	4.82
Pike	.	.	.	.	.	6.01
Platte	1.40	1.13	0.44	1.91	7.45	5.13
Polk	0.23	1.13	0.35	1.47	4.12	5.35
Pulaski	0.49	0.14	0.87	0.65	8.24	9.19
Putnam	.	.	.	.	.	7.22
Ralls	.	.	.	.	.	11.17
Randolph	7.09	1.90	1.08	3.55	5.63	5.62
Ray	1.87	3.74	0.18	2.02	2.14	6.93
Reynolds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.41	13.10
Ripley	0.00	0.53	0.00	1.99	1.32	9.99
St. Charles	3.73	3.23	1.28	2.36	6.74	5.11
St. Clair	0.64	0.64	0.10	1.75	1.32	9.59
Ste. Genevieve	4.80	1.57	1.25	1.09	4.53	6.02
St. Francois	1.77	2.46	1.39	2.78	3.73	6.15
St. Louis County	.	.	.	.	.	3.66
Saline	3.01	0.53	1.00	1.32	5.25	6.27
Schuyler	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.76	0.91	10.25
Scotland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	6.08
Scott	.	.	.	.	.	5.73
Shannon	.	.	.	.	.	11.25
Shelby	1.15	0.00	0.20	0.59	0.10	7.94
Stoddard	.	.	.	.	.	6.15
Stone	0.18	0.72	0.16	1.35	7.19	10.65
Sullivan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	11.59
Taney	.	.	.	.	.	8.37
Texas	.	.	.	.	.	9.62
Vernon	6.37	1.03	1.14	1.10	5.26	6.47
Warren	1.86	2.61	1.73	2.56	4.09	5.02
Washington	0.00	1.68	1.27	3.49	5.27	8.09
Wayne	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.84	4.70	9.41
Webster	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.57	1.35	5.47
Worth	8.73	0.00	0.56	0.28	1.67	9.55
Wright	.	.	.	.	.	8.17
St. Louis City	0.31	13.91	0.35	14.89	4.61	2.15

Note: Missing values due to nonreporting are indicated with a period (.).

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table B-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County¹

County	Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Drug-Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Adult Alcohol-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Adult Drug-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Alcohol-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Drug-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Alcohol-Related Death Rate	Drug-Related Death Rate
Adair	489.18	163.61	5.75	4.77	2.44	2.30	2.45	2.45
Andrew	261.56	66.70	1.70	0.57	0.19	0.63	5.23	1.31
Atchison	218.57	67.25	1.50	1.24	0.25	0.49	8.41	0.00
Audrain	674.45	329.56	7.26	13.40	0.33	1.31	3.41	1.70
Barry	633.16	305.32	2.45	1.29	0.14	0.54	5.63	0.00
Barton	468.74	192.22	3.14	1.83	0.67	0.55	5.06	5.06
Bates	454.71	199.82	3.32	2.32	0.43	0.96	8.97	1.28
Benton	628.35	250.84	3.43	3.87	0.17	1.65	9.93	1.24
Bollinger	294.76	148.26	2.50	1.68	0.32	0.32	3.53	3.53
Boone	608.10	241.46	4.79	5.27	0.53	1.64	5.74	3.03
Buchanan	737.73	226.66	5.36	2.99	1.15	2.61	4.87	2.44
Butler	900.03	430.41	6.42	6.66	0.67	3.13	11.91	4.47
Caldwell	297.84	157.00	3.31	2.44	0.09	0.60	2.31	0.00
Callaway	492.35	263.40	4.36	4.32	0.30	0.95	6.67	4.45
Camden	625.47	215.49	3.87	2.38	0.22	0.50	8.03	1.85
Cape Girardeau	497.68	247.01	4.50	4.62	0.43	1.73	2.75	2.14
Carroll	311.20	99.20	2.13	1.45	0.23	0.31	0.00	5.84
Carter	628.99	372.86	2.11	1.63	0.24	0.48	6.48	3.24
Cass	375.30	177.91	2.56	2.11	0.09	0.46	3.68	0.79
Cedar	502.07	284.25	4.00	2.13	0.26	1.28	4.63	6.18
Chariton	337.42	116.27	2.31	1.67	0.46	0.28	4.56	0.00
Christian	622.28	343.04	1.45	1.06	0.10	0.87	4.46	4.01
Clark	187.25	120.37	5.81	3.58	0.51	1.01	5.35	0.00
Clay	493.56	232.32	1.77	0.86	0.06	0.32	7.96	2.11
Clinton	432.97	183.05	1.61	0.93	0.73	1.04	3.29	4.38
Cole	567.78	274.95	3.78	2.82	0.34	1.78	5.57	2.35
Cooper	333.48	112.83	1.56	1.10	0.05	0.49	5.01	1.25
Crawford	510.68	273.84	3.33	2.26	0.03	0.77	1.85	0.00
Dade	498.71	235.43	2.96	1.61	0.20	0.20	5.06	0.00
Dallas	488.64	253.12	1.49	0.85	0.19	0.34	2.71	0.00
Daviess	245.81	112.66	2.63	1.80	0.84	0.47	10.24	0.00
DeKalb	157.87	49.57	1.12	0.69	0.87	0.70	0.00	0.00
Dent	628.42	289.27	6.10	3.44	0.11	0.33	1.43	5.70
Douglas	538.13	288.63	3.11	2.72	0.31	0.93	9.78	3.26
Dunklin	556.22	280.85	4.06	5.67	0.28	2.30	7.92	3.05
Franklin	682.01	420.84	1.70	1.42	0.05	0.32	3.14	2.47
Gasconade	474.12	204.95	1.23	0.62	0.05	0.54	4.10	2.73
Gentry	299.63	90.18	1.90	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greene	311.31	531.38	3.91	2.63	0.18	1.11	6.23	3.30
Grundy	346.16	136.13	6.86	5.71	3.66	1.42	5.83	1.94

(continued)

Table B-1b. (continued)

County	Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Drug-Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Adult Alcohol-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Adult Drug-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Alcohol-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Drug-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Alcohol-Related Death Rate	Drug-Related Death Rate
Harrison	422.67	109.85	3.64	1.83	1.53	1.02	9.55	4.78
Henry	546.63	210.46	5.00	4.90	0.31	1.47	5.71	0.00
Hickory	610.99	135.51	1.63	1.03	0.12	0.24	16.64	0.00
Holt	307.79	74.29	1.39	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54
Howard	280.04	125.61	1.66	1.56	0.16	0.56	6.18	10.30
Howell	953.73	462.83	6.38	4.66	0.51	0.79	5.16	2.29
Iron	613.20	312.11	2.62	2.17	0.21	0.76	5.51	0.00
Jackson	962.28	484.91	4.48	5.06	0.17	2.11	10.62	4.65
Jasper	712.32	364.57	7.94	4.30	0.32	2.05	5.74	2.87
Jefferson	611.08	295.45	3.00	2.47	0.24	1.66	4.33	3.59
Johnson	367.32	143.68	2.28	2.11	0.06	0.30	2.57	0.86
Knox	308.32	193.27	3.87	2.96	3.11	0.78	4.60	0.00
Laclede	374.26	220.00	2.24	2.49	0.14	0.58	2.01	4.02
Lafayette	465.99	193.34	2.92	2.59	0.09	0.42	4.96	2.48
Lawrence	544.68	306.38	2.38	1.15	0.18	0.47	6.81	1.24
Lewis	175.34	72.90	4.58	2.92	2.26	0.93	9.85	0.00
Lincoln	550.42	259.09	4.02	2.19	0.22	0.70	2.93	5.28
Linn	528.68	166.65	4.94	4.69	1.50	2.13	4.31	2.87
Livingston	536.30	240.22	6.94	4.08	0.86	1.09	4.19	0.00
McDonald	261.89	188.56	4.63	1.95	0.18	1.28	6.29	3.14
Macon	434.19	199.99	5.17	3.84	1.64	1.74	3.95	2.63
Madison	555.59	355.16	3.48	2.18	0.07	0.55	3.52	3.52
Maries	417.03	139.81	1.55	0.98	0.00	0.55	4.82	2.41
Marion	625.49	217.12	7.41	6.57	0.83	1.22	2.88	1.44
Mercer	149.34	109.52	2.57	1.85	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00
Miller	558.66	207.25	2.98	2.17	0.13	0.75	11.71	2.70
Mississippi	641.97	269.68	5.49	8.61	0.47	1.51	10.26	1.47
Moniteau	302.46	96.73	1.14	0.85	0.16	0.11	3.07	0.00
Monroe	402.92	219.37	2.17	2.38	0.16	0.33	4.48	2.24
Montgomery	508.45	265.28	2.51	2.37	0.00	0.58	6.80	1.70
Morgan	522.91	185.29	1.69	1.78	0.23	0.98	13.64	1.14
New Madrid	543.75	258.75	4.91	5.08	0.48	1.13	5.84	0.97
Newton	455.36	276.56	4.65	2.06	0.20	1.10	2.92	2.09
Nodaway	227.11	94.47	1.56	1.10	0.12	0.28	1.91	0.95
Oregon	715.60	330.89	4.11	2.97	0.16	0.16	3.99	3.99
Osage	301.81	95.22	1.67	1.05	0.00	0.46	3.23	0.00
Ozark	618.97	227.93	2.99	2.62	0.00	0.37	6.27	0.00
Pemiscot	283.35	432.72	5.51	6.60	0.39	1.90	12.97	0.93
Perry	359.84	165.55	5.68	4.01	0.12	0.90	3.45	1.15
Pettis	581.88	290.12	4.72	5.81	0.53	1.47	5.43	2.17

(continued)

Table B-1b. (continued)

County	Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Drug-Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Adult Alcohol-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Adult Drug-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Alcohol-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Drug-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Alcohol-Related Death Rate	Drug-Related Death Rate
Phelps	619.58	260.01	2.77	2.14	0.08	0.36	4.24	1.06
Pike	665.82	221.94	5.50	2.94	0.37	0.55	1.24	1.24
Platte	387.18	207.52	1.10	0.56	0.03	0.17	3.85	4.45
Polk	519.92	254.74	1.12	0.78	0.09	0.76	2.41	1.61
Pulaski	366.52	162.50	1.93	1.39	0.03	0.26	3.63	0.52
Putnam	283.83	211.87	5.03	4.35	0.70	0.53	4.00	0.00
Ralls	394.37	129.94	3.38	2.01	0.51	0.42	2.28	2.28
Randolph	541.33	264.00	4.22	3.85	0.51	1.14	4.16	1.67
Ray	437.43	205.13	1.39	0.64	0.06	0.09	4.38	1.75
Reynolds	477.97	186.38	2.18	2.09	0.12	0.00	3.01	3.01
Ripley	502.90	209.06	2.53	1.76	0.05	0.66	0.00	2.92
St. Charles	579.93	317.84	1.93	1.38	0.05	0.32	3.21	3.60
St. Clair	563.85	158.24	3.63	2.14	0.19	0.56	6.69	2.23
Ste. Genevieve	460.03	137.18	1.86	1.47	0.38	1.02	3.55	0.00
St. Francois	614.83	436.62	3.76	3.67	0.16	0.57	2.97	4.08
St. Louis County	657.64	344.41	1.58	2.75	0.06	0.50	4.05	4.19
Saline	493.34	218.68	4.10	4.97	0.31	0.41	4.37	0.87
Schuyler	324.17	95.88	4.11	2.88	1.82	0.73	13.70	4.57
Scotland	509.57	87.00	5.43	1.28	1.72	1.72	0.00	0.00
Scott	545.30	327.38	5.45	7.57	0.30	0.95	6.47	1.99
Shannon	816.93	279.74	3.38	2.29	0.00	0.37	0.00	4.95
Shelby	274.79	119.86	5.64	3.73	1.49	0.69	2.92	0.00
Stoddard	430.61	252.94	4.50	4.76	0.30	1.70	5.43	3.39
Stone	573.22	199.89	2.15	1.15	0.03	0.41	7.00	3.89
Sullivan	744.68	219.20	9.15	3.82	1.36	0.12	12.01	0.00
Taney	852.35	307.52	4.46	2.54	0.08	0.28	8.48	3.03
Texas	512.70	273.86	4.13	2.17	0.21	0.65	5.39	0.90
Vernon	751.84	375.92	5.80	4.11	0.81	1.38	4.15	3.12
Warren	529.41	290.27	2.23	1.72	0.03	0.81	5.20	0.87
Washington	546.89	214.63	3.50	2.76	0.15	0.40	1.80	2.69
Wayne	467.76	217.46	2.79	1.74	0.26	1.12	3.13	3.13
Webster	463.07	237.33	1.47	1.02	0.19	0.41	3.62	4.34
Worth	231.11	85.59	0.80	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wright	538.14	245.86	2.60	1.82	0.07	0.52	3.17	1.06
St. Louis City	968.03	1,207.79	4.50	11.50	0.01	0.32	18.38	12.48

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table B-2. Community Disorganization and Transition, by County¹

County	Percentage of Housing Units That Are Rental Units	Percentage of Housing Units That Are Vacant	Divorce Rate	Percentage of Unregistered Voters	Percentage of Adults Not Voting in Presidential Elections	Percentage of Population That Moved From Outside County	Percentage of Population That Moved From Within County
Adair	36.44	10.27	4.21	18.29	42.46	35.43	20.35
Andrew	19.86	7.05	7.04	14.63	32.93	23.11	19.01
Atchison	30.65	10.22	4.43	23.25	44.49	19.47	19.17
Audrain	23.66	8.31	4.65	22.69	41.45	15.29	22.40
Barry	19.15	15.88	2.18	23.52	43.82	25.63	18.98
Barton	23.61	9.77	6.53	19.49	40.58	17.68	20.45
Bates	22.19	12.74	5.02	7.99	34.86	18.66	24.03
Benton	10.42	43.93	3.30	25.10	42.01	28.78	15.91
Bollinger	15.90	13.12	4.47	5.92	35.94	19.34	15.77
Boone	42.19	6.17	5.02	18.29	39.15	37.57	26.33
Buchanan	29.18	8.88	5.26	21.78	42.42	16.06	28.64
Butler	28.70	10.04	8.26	12.30	51.87	19.53	26.57
Caldwell	20.99	11.70	4.55	3.93	40.39	22.87	17.26
Callaway	20.54	11.16	4.72	30.23	47.08	25.09	20.70
Camden	8.51	55.95	4.04	24.61	39.30	31.55	19.17
Cape Girardeau	29.83	7.60	5.47	27.71	42.25	23.78	22.98
Carroll	23.08	13.38	4.42	3.14	36.34	15.74	19.85
Carter	20.72	20.98	5.41	9.27	37.79	19.05	19.87
Cass	22.21	5.94	5.26	31.51	42.34	30.15	20.58
Cedar	16.88	17.10	4.59	12.91	45.17	22.37	21.01
Chariton	18.08	18.26	3.53	-7.76	34.83	11.97	19.45
Christian	19.02	6.83	6.40	21.16	38.63	35.65	18.01
Clark	20.28	15.86	4.28	0.93	37.16	13.35	25.61
Clay	30.43	6.48	5.15	28.77	40.87	26.78	23.88
Clinton	20.87	6.82	5.88	21.76	39.67	29.13	15.32
Cole	29.83	7.87	5.30	23.56	39.54	24.77	24.54
Cooper	22.36	10.71	4.38	20.09	39.30	22.60	19.59
Crawford	17.45	19.17	6.65	17.52	47.23	21.70	21.47
Dade	19.05	16.00	5.59	17.54	36.14	20.22	18.81
Dallas	18.93	10.67	5.75	24.87	42.64	24.87	20.20
Daviess	20.81	15.86	4.63	6.32	37.94	18.25	16.87
DeKalb	24.45	9.05	3.21	35.25	51.96	40.50	10.87
Dent	22.76	12.89	5.23	-0.82	44.40	20.16	24.94
Douglas	20.14	10.15	5.72	3.92	38.26	20.43	17.31
Dunklin	30.92	6.91	7.54	26.03	55.40	15.60	27.37
Franklin	19.56	11.08	4.98	29.65	43.58	18.53	24.43
Gasconade	15.24	22.56	4.74	17.68	43.38	19.72	19.01
Gentry	21.72	14.73	4.25	6.98	31.17	16.70	19.21
Greene	33.96	7.33	5.91	21.79	39.12	26.46	28.07
Grundy	23.33	15.00	6.32	16.32	38.19	16.61	24.63

(continued)

Table B-2. (continued)

County	Percentage of Housing Units That Are Rental Units	Percentage of Housing Units That Are Vacant	Divorce Rate	Percentage of Unregistered Voters	Percentage of Adults Not Voting in Presidential Elections	Percentage of Population That Moved From Outside County	Percentage of Population That Moved From Within County
Harrison	22.00	15.81	4.99	8.39	37.37	16.15	21.55
Henry	23.37	12.11	5.89	15.38	39.78	19.62	21.91
Hickory	9.19	41.94	4.99	21.47	39.02	28.56	13.23
Holt	20.22	23.51	4.46	5.26	32.43	13.60	19.84
Howard	22.14	11.28	4.30	7.69	40.11	20.20	19.92
Howell	24.19	7.83	7.66	26.10	45.99	20.81	22.11
Iron	20.45	15.00	5.32	19.61	44.58	19.45	21.49
Jackson	34.81	10.03	4.31	33.34	43.49	15.92	31.76
Jasper	28.06	8.65	5.94	33.39	50.54	20.55	27.18
Jefferson	17.52	6.66	4.45	31.03	46.04	23.12	22.06
Johnson	37.66	8.94	5.59	42.38	54.15	45.09	17.67
Knox	20.19	19.30	3.18	3.48	36.27	11.10	19.11
Laclede	23.91	9.89	7.02	26.31	43.64	18.44	29.13
Lafayette	23.67	8.49	3.98	19.21	42.68	21.94	20.95
Lawrence	23.48	8.32	3.92	7.24	45.46	22.88	22.27
Lewis	22.97	11.76	4.00	22.19	42.37	22.85	19.34
Lincoln	16.76	16.02	4.39	31.42	44.10	25.16	19.10
Linn	4.23	13.13	4.90	5.64	41.06	16.16	21.73
Livingston	26.07	10.31	5.35	22.05	40.40	20.54	22.17
McDonald	21.29	12.84	1.91	14.38	51.33	26.47	22.90
Macon	20.79	11.43	5.34	14.61	40.45	13.87	22.90
Madison	19.14	17.76	8.28	8.27	42.25	17.87	18.87
Maries	14.54	18.49	3.64	10.19	37.38	23.61	16.49
Marion	27.55	10.79	6.53	24.29	44.52	17.01	26.61
Mercer	17.75	29.12	4.73	13.32	44.23	17.97	22.81
Miller	19.48	18.32	5.28	24.02	42.38	21.22	22.79
Mississippi	32.99	6.01	6.64	14.54	44.51	11.73	27.57
Moniteau	19.27	9.12	4.56	18.24	37.54	17.73	19.71
Monroe	19.01	15.63	3.98	11.09	38.28	19.69	19.17
Montgomery	17.46	17.17	3.95	19.20	38.41	19.39	18.15
Morgan	9.57	50.41	4.04	26.17	42.33	23.52	17.42
New Madrid	32.78	8.91	5.68	16.71	45.90	17.21	24.35
Newton	21.24	8.15	5.31	25.96	46.70	24.69	19.96
Nodaway	31.55	8.73	2.81	19.16	42.79	27.42	22.70
Oregon	18.04	14.12	3.29	19.67	45.81	22.73	17.81
Osage	13.45	21.28	3.52	13.65	34.00	15.99	16.83
Ozark	14.09	21.68	4.16	9.10	42.16	20.12	16.01
Pemiscot	40.17	6.77	5.97	8.42	58.15	12.19	30.13
Perry	16.81	11.01	3.18	26.25	43.53	13.20	21.47
Pettis	23.25	8.98	7.10	13.96	40.71	19.67	24.42

(continued)

Table B-2. (continued)

County	Percentage of Housing Units That Are Rental Units	Percentage of Housing Units That Are Vacant	Divorce Rate	Percentage of Unregistered Voters	Percentage of Adults Not Voting in Presidential Elections	Percentage of Population That Moved From Outside County	Percentage of Population That Moved From Within County
Phelps	31.00	9.77	4.05	24.30	42.12	31.86	19.68
Pike	21.62	14.66	4.27	6.52	40.11	16.29	24.98
Platte	31.75	9.11	5.29	28.88	38.27	39.09	17.51
Polk	23.68	10.56	4.75	24.44	49.85	30.74	17.51
Pulaski	39.81	10.41	6.90	47.88	66.38	52.85	16.92
Putnam	19.27	16.37	6.36	10.98	39.15	14.75	19.17
Ralls	16.86	14.34	5.52	6.43	35.40	19.98	14.52
Randolph	23.80	11.73	5.64	18.00	46.69	21.64	23.36
Ray	19.54	6.86	4.47	16.50	42.41	20.47	22.09
Reynolds	16.88	28.13	6.43	-11.23	36.06	20.21	18.89
Ripley	20.81	14.45	6.46	10.85	50.66	20.41	23.57
St. Charles	22.18	6.04	4.41	31.05	38.37	30.59	21.18
St. Clair	18.69	24.67	5.97	15.86	33.00	22.22	17.69
Ste. Genevieve	14.60	15.65	4.46	20.03	42.14	17.40	18.21
St. Francois	22.59	13.05	6.03	30.21	52.78	21.31	23.82
St. Louis County	24.70	5.41	4.25	20.18	34.16	21.43	19.95
Saline	26.10	11.26	4.85	11.03	44.95	16.68	25.46
Schuyler	21.40	12.94	4.75	4.11	36.39	17.21	20.70
Scotland	22.46	15.03	3.81	4.79	35.92	15.53	19.90
Scott	28.71	7.05	5.76	22.05	44.32	17.20	24.71
Shannon	18.75	11.93	5.20	8.78	33.19	19.66	19.63
Shelby	20.84	14.28	5.00	8.82	36.90	14.45	17.44
Stoddard	26.05	7.36	7.83	24.25	46.64	15.87	23.90
Stone	12.85	30.18	4.87	28.54	47.33	29.46	16.67
Sullivan	20.66	15.45	5.16	2.70	35.40	14.97	18.72
Taney	19.65	22.24	6.24	24.25	44.61	32.09	19.75
Texas	21.85	11.38	4.40	20.46	39.97	20.45	21.25
Vernon	24.57	10.76	6.56	25.32	42.53	20.42	23.22
Warren	15.35	20.03	4.25	26.42	44.97	28.39	15.86
Washington	18.61	13.54	5.06	18.53	48.24	19.32	21.50
Wayne	16.87	28.08	5.82	11.02	38.66	22.71	18.44
Webster	20.57	7.46	4.92	24.07	44.29	25.68	21.97
Worth	19.70	18.28	4.62	-2.54	24.63	14.61	24.81
Wright	23.69	9.76	4.81	22.92	43.98	21.99	23.25
St. Louis City	46.47	15.38	3.22	27.56	50.32	15.85	28.02

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table B-3. Community Crime and Violence, by County¹

County	Adult Violent Crime Arrest Rate	Adult Property Crime Arrest Rate	Adult Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate	Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²
Adair	.	.	.	.	.	.
Andrew	.	.	.	.	.	.
Atchison	0.95	2.16	14.14	0.25	4.19	7.90
Audrain	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barry	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barton	1.77	8.66	42.59	0.93	24.09	50.43
Bates	.	.	.	.	.	.
Benton	0.85	4.59	25.52	0.00	10.72	9.91
Bollinger	0.37	2.56	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boone	2.20	9.33	46.09	5.50	48.40	102.65
Buchanan	3.93	6.28	50.09	1.90	25.63	62.83
Butler	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caldwell	0.63	1.03	1.11	0.00	0.44	0.44
Callaway	.	.	.	.	.	.
Camden	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cape Girardeau	1.12	7.34	46.89	4.22	44.22	119.39
Carroll	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carter	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cass	1.39	3.78	46.93	2.83	20.27	91.09
Cedar	0.59	4.95	30.02	0.31	5.32	20.96
Chariton	.	.	.	.	.	.
Christian	0.28	1.07	8.04	0.35	0.96	1.31
Clark	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clay	0.57	2.71	33.91	1.13	9.08	26.88
Clinton	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cole	1.25	5.44	22.25	1.04	17.63	21.92
Cooper	0.89	4.81	50.81	0.55	25.19	115.01
Crawford	0.83	3.33	15.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dade	5.39	2.86	14.65	5.34	12.82	25.64
Dallas	0.29	2.90	3.14	0.51	3.56	0.51
Daviess	1.26	3.57	20.82	1.41	10.79	26.96
DeKalb	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dent	.	.	.	.	.	.
Douglas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunklin	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gasconade	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gentry	0.00	0.00	4.63	0.00	0.00	2.42
Greene	2.02	8.96	36.83	1.66	31.32	35.52
Grundy	1.32	5.41	32.11	0.42	2.50	6.25

(continued)

Table B-3. (continued)

County	Adult Violent Crime Arrest Rate	Adult Property Crime Arrest Rate	Adult Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate	Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²
Harrison	1.71	0.31	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
Henry	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hickory	.	.	.	.	.	.
Holt	1.33	3.22	8.40	0.00	7.51	1.88
Howard	.	.	.	.	.	.
Howell	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iron	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jackson	5.42	17.82	162.23	7.16	46.61	83.73
Jasper	2.63	10.99	38.38	2.62	25.78	43.79
Jefferson	1.63	2.88	21.94	2.03	11.21	21.79
Johnson	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knox	.	.	.	.	.	.
Laclede	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lafayette	0.19	1.04	9.56	0.49	9.22	32.76
Lawrence	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lewis	0.46	0.79	3.24	0.84	7.99	8.41
Lincoln	.	.	.	.	.	.
Linn	1.53	5.62	11.92	0.61	14.55	41.24
Livingston	.	.	.	.	.	.
McDonald	1.26	3.64	25.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Macon	.	.	.	.	.	.
Madison	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maries	.	.	.	.	.	.
Marion	2.25	8.67	79.38	3.54	36.66	109.84
Mercer	3.09	1.30	1.30	2.12	7.41	0.00
Miller	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.	.
Moniteau	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monroe	0.39	1.08	1.31	0.00	0.00	1.73
Montgomery	0.35	1.57	5.81	0.33	5.00	8.33
Morgan	3.84	3.11	30.78	2.42	2.69	6.46
New Madrid	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newton	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nodaway	0.16	2.23	23.80	0.00	2.26	6.78
Oregon	1.45	2.91	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Osage	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ozark	0.89	3.61	5.14	0.21	2.13	1.28
Pemiscot	5.38	5.18	4.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perry	0.83	2.38	20.75	0.24	10.07	11.05
Pettis	.	.	.	.	.	.

(continued)

Table B-3. (continued)

County	Adult Violent Crime Arrest Rate	Adult Property Crime Arrest Rate	Adult Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate	Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²
Phelps	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pike	.	.	.	.	.	.
Platte	0.51	1.27	28.10	0.42	3.70	8.85
Polk	0.59	3.51	12.97	3.96	27.82	33.93
Pulaski	1.32	4.78	21.83	0.21	7.73	8.85
Putnam	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ralls	.	.	.	.	.	.
Randolph	2.94	7.01	58.07	3.29	22.65	55.85
Ray	1.04	3.06	24.69	0.94	10.29	17.78
Reynolds	0.62	1.64	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ripley	1.65	2.84	10.54	0.36	1.07	0.71
St. Charles	1.47	6.99	38.01	1.58	18.17	46.53
St. Clair	0.83	2.44	9.40	0.32	2.90	1.61
Ste. Genevieve	2.16	1.28	7.72	2.27	6.63	13.09
St. Francois	3.06	6.36	20.99	2.84	25.05	39.26
St. Louis County	.	.	.	.	.	.
Saline	2.17	6.31	13.12	1.95	4.96	21.26
Schuyler	0.76	1.97	6.07	0.00	9.58	4.79
Scotland	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scott	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shannon	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shelby	0.10	1.95	6.83	0.00	1.73	4.61
Stoddard	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stone	2.05	4.13	14.00	0.18	2.89	6.14
Sullivan	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taney	.	.	.	.	.	.
Texas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vernon	2.35	8.14	49.79	1.03	39.89	126.88
Warren	0.45	5.69	26.17	0.00	14.90	41.71
Washington	1.62	5.68	28.48	0.30	2.90	8.84
Wayne	1.98	1.98	6.37	0.00	2.74	2.74
Webster	0.21	1.40	9.89	0.26	2.63	8.68
Worth	3.34	2.50	3.89	0.00	15.71	5.24
Wright	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Louis City	14.14	19.99	67.85	13.65	12.21	37.69

Note: Missing values due to nonreporting are indicated with a period (.).

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

²Other crimes consist of arrests for assault (nonaggravated), embezzlement, crimes against the family, forgery, fraud, gambling, disorderly conduct, other traffic offenses, prostitution, sex offenses, stolen property, suspicion, vagrancy, vandalism, weapons violations, curfew violations (juveniles only), and runaways (juveniles only).

Table B-4. High-Risk Demographic Subgroups, by County¹

County	Percentage of Population That Is Male Aged 15 to 34	Population Density	Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas
Adair	19.56	42.51	69.82
Andrew	11.99	35.70	41.65
Atchison	13.94	12.83	0.00
Audrain	11.47	33.65	59.25
Barry	12.32	41.96	16.18
Barton	12.13	20.33	36.80
Bates	11.15	18.86	27.37
Benton	10.01	23.05	0.00
Bollinger	12.59	19.04	0.00
Boone	19.55	188.36	70.32
Buchanan	13.32	196.92	87.29
Butler	12.32	57.77	43.75
Caldwell	11.48	20.77	0.00
Callaway	14.14	44.74	31.43
Camden	10.40	48.80	18.37
Cape Girardeau	15.34	114.62	70.75
Carroll	11.05	14.39	41.05
Carter	12.16	12.36	0.00
Cass	13.45	118.26	56.01
Cedar	10.51	26.87	31.59
Chariton	11.26	11.14	0.08
Christian	13.36	91.04	27.11
Clark	12.27	14.39	0.00
Clay	14.10	440.23	89.94
Clinton	12.11	46.10	22.75
Cole	16.73	174.18	55.17
Cooper	20.03	28.33	47.86
Crawford	12.26	30.15	18.99
Dade	10.93	15.68	0.00
Dallas	12.09	28.68	0.00
Daviess	11.33	14.15	0.00
DeKalb	24.62	26.51	10.43
Dent	11.58	18.90	32.69
Douglas	11.07	15.25	24.69
Dunklin	11.94	59.45	48.49
Franklin	13.96	100.18	39.39
Gasconade	11.79	28.55	19.60
Gentry	11.13	13.97	0.00
Greene	15.53	334.91	79.29
Grundy	10.75	23.14	58.43

(continued)

Table B-4. (continued)

County	Percentage of Population That Is Male Aged 15 to 34	Population Density	Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas
Harrison	10.90	11.58	35.55
Henry	11.96	29.06	58.05
Hickory	8.25	21.20	0.00
Holt	11.47	11.86	0.00
Howard	14.33	20.53	29.98
Howell	11.94	38.86	28.20
Iron	11.60	19.81	0.00
Jackson	14.08	1,062.21	96.53
Jasper	13.62	156.34	71.48
Jefferson	14.65	298.32	54.28
Johnson	20.72	57.69	45.55
Knox	11.81	8.51	0.00
Laclede	12.95	40.91	36.69
Lafayette	13.18	51.36	42.65
Lawrence	12.67	54.61	40.45
Lewis	13.91	20.03	25.65
Lincoln	13.66	58.92	13.14
Linn	10.93	22.31	54.32
Livingston	10.82	26.04	60.47
McDonald	13.22	37.35	0.00
Macon	11.66	19.01	36.36
Madison	12.36	23.41	35.47
Maries	12.52	15.89	0.00
Marion	12.46	62.43	77.56
Mercer	10.27	8.69	0.00
Miller	12.64	37.71	21.71
Mississippi	12.35	31.10	58.89
Moniteau	13.72	31.79	28.13
Monroe	11.73	13.63	24.96
Montgomery	11.85	22.35	0.00
Morgan	10.41	30.80	0.00
New Madrid	12.49	28.56	35.78
Newton	13.14	79.33	34.13
Nodaway	18.66	23.39	49.12
Oregon	10.92	13.01	0.00
Osage	15.61	20.42	0.00
Ozark	10.40	13.20	0.00
Pemiscot	12.18	41.28	48.75
Perry	12.96	35.99	41.56
Pettis	13.05	54.07	56.05

(continued)

Table B-4. (continued)

County	Percentage of Population That Is Male Aged 15 to 34	Population Density	Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas
Phelps	18.21	57.77	49.13
Pike	12.14	23.96	43.38
Platte	14.02	167.80	74.80
Polk	14.78	40.06	31.21
Pulaski	21.36	69.33	45.66
Putnam	11.46	9.38	0.00
Ralls	11.55	18.95	3.24
Randolph	15.48	48.93	52.73
Ray	12.75	41.42	26.86
Reynolds	11.98	8.14	0.00
Ripley	11.83	22.44	0.00
St. Charles	14.49	472.51	85.24
St. Clair	10.65	13.22	0.00
Ste. Genevieve	13.04	34.31	27.43
St. Francois	15.24	123.32	49.85
St. Louis County	13.02	1,902.65	98.12
Saline	13.97	29.80	54.15
Schuyler	11.76	14.33	0.00
Scotland	11.20	11.20	0.00
Scott	12.80	95.21	61.53
Shannon	12.51	2,084.35	0.00
Shelby	10.78	13.26	0.00
Stoddard	12.59	35.75	26.16
Stone	10.57	53.84	0.00
Sullivan	11.56	10.54	0.00
Taney	12.12	54.48	24.63
Texas	11.47	125.37	0.03
Vernon	11.78	23.28	45.19
Warren	13.00	58.11	18.15
Washington	15.53	30.63	13.10
Wayne	11.31	16.85	0.00
Webster	14.07	50.49	18.39
Worth	10.31	8.60	0.00
Wright	12.19	29.18	24.83
St. Louis City	14.41	5,048.68	100.35

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table B-5. Socioeconomic Deprivation, by County¹

County	Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level	Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Population Receiving TANF	Percentage of Single-Parent Households	Median Income	Percentage of Adults Without a HS Education
Adair	24.87	15.83	2.57	2.16	18.34	\$25,705.00	25.70
Andrew	12.88	9.55	4.58	1.88	12.60	\$33,424.00	21.38
Atchison	18.10	19.58	2.50	2.14	18.10	\$26,810.00	23.20
Audrain	14.90	18.36	3.68	3.69	19.33	\$29,529.00	32.04
Barry	16.62	14.49	4.86	4.46	15.34	\$25,289.00	32.59
Barton	14.25	17.31	3.13	3.91	12.12	\$25,293.00	31.78
Bates	17.66	19.20	5.65	4.14	14.33	\$25,271.00	33.13
Benton	20.19	19.77	6.74	4.98	12.82	\$22,223.00	35.49
Bollinger	19.70	24.66	6.34	3.05	11.02	\$24,660.00	47.33
Boone	16.58	7.40	1.62	3.47	24.32	\$35,679.00	15.16
Buchanan	15.56	15.33	6.24	4.79	23.56	\$29,045.00	27.88
Butler	25.00	30.93	5.59	5.74	24.75	\$22,848.00	43.16
Caldwell	18.17	16.11	6.04	2.49	14.32	\$24,850.00	24.57
Callaway	10.44	10.04	3.43	3.04	16.50	\$32,874.00	29.90
Camden	12.61	13.80	6.12	2.60	17.69	\$28,891.00	26.38
Cape Girardeau	13.90	11.05	3.73	3.11	17.76	\$33,204.00	25.59
Carroll	14.16	22.12	4.99	4.06	15.64	\$24,503.00	29.67
Carter	27.56	33.36	7.32	6.72	18.80	\$20,611.00	43.96
Cass	8.22	7.83	3.42	2.02	16.14	\$40,688.00	20.00
Cedar	20.91	19.10	4.88	3.95	20.34	\$21,648.00	36.06
Chariton	14.36	19.20	5.86	1.82	14.24	\$24,812.00	28.75
Christian	10.14	9.27	3.51	2.22	15.35	\$35,661.00	23.37
Clark	20.46	19.92	5.23	3.76	17.10	\$25,807.00	32.65
Clay	5.86	5.86	2.95	1.59	18.13	\$42,858.00	15.32
Clinton	12.02	8.58	3.96	2.27	14.39	\$34,394.00	22.95
Cole	7.95	5.41	2.47	2.46	18.32	\$39,179.00	22.69
Cooper	12.69	12.76	3.73	2.11	18.98	\$28,822.00	29.07
Crawford	16.10	21.64	6.94	5.13	11.91	\$25,469.00	41.36
Dade	17.26	15.41	4.75	2.18	15.80	\$23,499.00	28.20
Dallas	23.25	20.43	5.53	4.27	15.87	\$22,839.00	36.97
Daviess	23.19	26.88	4.89	1.76	10.31	\$23,834.00	29.45
DeKalb	13.75	19.33	4.35	2.25	11.57	\$28,072.00	26.85
Dent	25.17	25.39	6.23	5.18	16.95	\$22,389.00	46.14
Douglas	25.24	27.30	8.95	4.36	13.72	\$20,104.00	40.16
Dunklin	29.87	35.08	6.92	11.40	22.93	\$21,441.00	48.78
Franklin	8.25	9.82	4.62	2.38	14.63	\$37,365.00	32.46
Gasconade	10.76	12.39	4.60	1.84	13.62	\$29,042.00	38.85
Gentry	18.87	20.73	2.88	1.40	14.66	\$23,150.00	29.02
Greene	14.05	14.04	3.00	3.01	20.05	\$31,499.00	21.15
Grundy	20.37	24.09	3.96	3.40	18.83	\$24,374.00	28.68

(continued)

Table B-5. (continued)

County	Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level	Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Population Receiving TANF	Percentage of Single-Parent Households	Median Income	Percentage of Adults Without a HS Education
Harrison	18.81	24.71	3.51	2.67	14.47	\$22,186.00	28.40
Henry	18.10	15.33	5.46	4.34	17.92	\$24,694.00	32.44
Hickory	21.86	36.76	5.97	4.35	14.77	\$19,926.00	39.57
Holt	17.48	18.97	4.17	2.18	12.02	\$23,780.00	24.56
Howard	14.11	15.53	3.79	2.60	18.31	\$26,405.00	30.05
Howell	25.37	22.78	5.96	5.06	18.71	\$22,392.00	38.79
Iron	23.73	24.70	8.72	6.40	13.71	\$22,419.00	43.72
Jackson	13.04	14.87	4.37	6.75	27.91	\$34,022.00	20.51
Jasper	15.28	16.74	3.85	4.59	20.57	\$28,132.00	28.63
Jefferson	7.49	7.07	4.22	2.57	15.93	\$40,961.00	28.36
Johnson	15.43	11.06	2.59	2.57	13.76	\$30,099.00	19.31
Knox	22.66	41.40	3.65	1.76	14.05	\$20,230.00	27.82
Laclede	16.74	20.00	6.03	3.77	15.56	\$26,190.00	35.61
Lafayette	12.22	12.73	4.07	2.43	14.81	\$30,079.00	28.88
Lawrence	16.05	15.45	5.01	3.64	17.59	\$26,192.00	31.13
Lewis	17.73	18.35	3.69	3.29	16.21	\$26,880.00	28.25
Lincoln	11.81	9.51	4.68	3.42	13.46	\$35,846.00	33.21
Linn	17.53	15.91	8.25	2.92	18.76	\$23,274.00	29.20
Livingston	15.08	19.95	3.65	2.76	18.13	\$28,177.00	28.28
McDonald	20.61	24.10	4.80	6.64	18.36	\$23,372.00	38.91
Macon	14.45	14.59	5.74	2.31	15.01	\$25,523.00	29.69
Madison	21.90	22.42	8.03	4.91	21.57	\$22,605.00	45.58
Maries	16.55	17.57	4.08	3.35	14.37	\$24,482.00	38.78
Marion	16.75	14.29	4.42	4.76	17.31	\$28,537.00	29.09
Mercer	18.31	25.54	3.11	2.69	11.16	\$22,865.00	28.97
Miller	17.49	13.79	6.58	3.71	18.89	\$25,084.00	37.01
Mississippi	29.73	42.31	8.30	14.13	31.68	\$20,137.00	50.77
Moniteau	11.63	15.85	3.58	1.55	12.19	\$28,778.00	32.18
Monroe	18.19	21.14	5.17	1.93	5.55	\$26,309.00	30.16
Montgomery	13.88	16.50	5.45	2.72	15.41	\$27,251.00	37.41
Morgan	16.77	19.91	5.78	3.74	15.85	\$24,561.00	35.68
New Madrid	26.91	43.04	7.13	9.19	24.38	\$23,046.00	47.97
Newton	14.03	15.46	4.63	3.02	14.22	\$29,279.00	27.20
Nodaway	21.78	20.62	1.47	1.19	15.72	\$27,494.00	19.27
Oregon	27.38	43.38	5.59	5.62	14.95	\$19,189.00	40.69
Osage	9.73	12.82	3.37	1.50	9.73	\$32,507.00	34.99
Ozark	22.13	30.40	6.23	4.74	10.94	\$20,720.00	39.13
Pemiscot	35.84	56.89	10.26	14.28	30.22	\$19,592.00	50.49
Perry	11.55	13.24	3.48	2.42	13.87	\$31,014.00	43.61
Pettis	13.82	14.09	4.98	3.68	18.68	\$28,145.00	27.82

(continued)

Table B-5. (continued)

County	Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level	Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Population Receiving TANF	Percentage of Single-Parent Households	Median Income	Percentage of Adults Without a HS Education
Phelps	18.51	12.57	3.70	3.68	18.84	\$27,319.00	29.86
Pike	18.14	26.58	5.92	3.11	15.21	\$26,628.00	32.51
Platte	5.66	4.88	2.56	1.09	15.54	\$48,702.00	12.18
Polk	20.29	17.15	4.14	2.98	13.21	\$24,740.00	33.03
Pulaski	14.82	16.18	6.39	3.27	15.21	\$27,028.00	16.99
Putnam	19.93	30.42	3.77	2.48	12.75	\$19,596.00	35.54
Ralls	11.24	8.89	4.36	2.49	9.68	\$29,637.00	29.77
Randolph	16.54	17.72	5.61	4.21	18.46	\$25,679.00	31.55
Ray	10.42	9.41	4.60	2.85	14.07	\$33,877.00	28.80
Reynolds	24.21	33.77	5.37	7.20	14.41	\$21,930.00	46.94
Ripley	31.47	39.56	7.08	8.15	19.70	\$18,519.00	51.49
St. Charles	4.66	3.76	2.93	1.59	13.14	\$50,932.00	16.73
St. Clair	22.37	28.23	5.82	4.61	14.29	\$20,849.00	39.20
Ste. Genevieve	12.05	14.24	4.48	2.59	13.35	\$34,314.00	37.16
St. Francois	16.90	16.93	7.15	5.53	19.58	\$27,213.00	37.54
St. Louis County	5.60	6.55	3.29	3.32	18.34	\$42,904.00	17.66
Saline	13.53	14.34	3.90	3.72	22.53	\$26,380.00	32.68
Schuyler	20.99	27.46	4.37	2.97	15.85	\$21,063.00	32.00
Scotland	25.44	27.63	3.73	2.40	15.76	\$20,279.00	30.53
Scott	18.36	23.03	5.59	7.20	20.71	\$26,996.00	37.63
Shannon	24.07	32.05	6.70	5.84	12.90	\$19,653.00	45.98
Shelby	18.04	21.37	4.24	2.72	14.19	\$24,099.00	25.79
Stoddard	21.19	19.76	8.12	4.52	17.12	\$24,256.00	44.08
Stone	14.73	24.17	10.44	3.29	12.85	\$28,617.00	29.36
Sullivan	21.17	30.64	3.42	3.14	14.68	\$21,537.00	34.18
Taney	13.63	15.95	8.24	2.71	15.09	\$27,623.00	29.23
Texas	22.87	25.27	9.62	5.35	15.00	\$20,972.00	39.11
Vernon	18.06	15.65	4.09	4.22	22.06	\$24,139.00	32.19
Warren	10.74	9.23	4.57	2.42	12.95	\$36,374.00	32.02
Washington	27.22	23.90	9.23	8.09	17.57	\$23,334.00	49.23
Wayne	29.05	32.27	14.07	7.55	21.34	\$18,180.00	51.10
Webster	19.18	18.78	4.06	2.55	15.73	\$27,494.00	33.18
Worth	22.50	36.46	4.89	2.82	15.05	\$19,901.00	25.66
Wright	25.31	26.28	9.65	4.59	14.72	\$20,597.00	40.35
St. Louis City	24.64	40.26	7.38	17.81	45.09	\$23,679.00	37.23

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table B-6. Alcohol and Drug Availability, by County¹

County	Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	Miles to Nearest Interstate Highway	Drug Sales/Manufacturing Arrest Rate
Adair	2.11	90	.
Andrew	1.87	7	.
Atchison	3.07	91	0.56
Audrain	2.44	18	.
Barry	2.61	11	.
Barton	2.09	33	0.89
Bates	2.28	53	.
Benton	5.96	52	1.07
Bollinger	1.48	25	0.27
Boone	2.03	1	0.48
Buchanan	2.41	2	0.62
Butler	2.97	58	.
Caldwell	2.02	12	0.17
Callaway	2.00	10	.
Camden	7.88	37	.
Cape Girardeau	2.37	3	0.09
Carroll	2.29	27	.
Carter	2.31	96	.
Cass	1.34	8	0.27
Cedar	2.04	75	2.14
Chariton	3.44	42	.
Christian	1.24	20	0.19
Clark	3.48	136	.
Clay	1.61	4	0.38
Clinton	1.89	2	.
Cole	2.01	31	0.35
Cooper	2.47	3	0.28
Crawford	2.92	1	0.42
Dade	1.69	25	.
Dallas	2.01	28	0.42
Daviess	2.31	12	1.61
DeKalb	1.87	19	.
Dent	1.76	28	.
Douglas	1.59	44	.
Dunklin	2.70	19	.
Franklin	2.54	13	.
Gasconade	4.12	16	.
Gentry	2.15	19	0.00
Greene	2.01	6	0.32
Grundy	1.86	27	0.72

(continued)

Table B-6. (continued)

County	Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	Miles to Nearest Interstate Highway	Drug Sales/Manufacturing Arrest Rate
Harrison	2.41	2	0.00
Henry	3.03	45	.
Hickory	3.79	51	.
Holt	3.30	0	1.00
Howard	2.22	18	.
Howell	1.80	97	.
Iron	2.20	48	.
Jackson	1.78	1	1.17
Jasper	2.14	6	0.89
Jefferson	1.59	1	0.27
Johnson	1.68	17	.
Knox	2.63	111	.
Laclede	1.66	2	.
Lafayette	2.39	13	0.49
Lawrence	1.75	11	.
Lewis	2.81	98	1.18
Lincoln	2.29	19	.
Linn	3.02	74	1.72
Livingston	2.52	39	.
McDonald	2.51	40	0.86
Macon	2.45	62	.
Madison	2.06	41	.
Maries	2.47	24	.
Marion	3.03	73	1.15
Mercer	2.79	9	0.00
Miller	4.42	48	.
Mississippi	2.75	52	.
Moniteau	2.02	28	.
Monroe	3.13	76	0.00
Montgomery	3.58	6	0.30
Morgan	4.85	40	0.71
New Madrid	2.66	30	.
Newton	1.66	17	.
Nodaway	2.34	34	0.19
Oregon	1.88	118	3.31
Osage	3.87	44	.
Ozark	3.99	113	0.95
Pemiscot	2.88	3	4.21
Perry	3.19	2	0.79
Pettis	2.82	18	.

(continued)

Table B-6. (continued)

County	Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	Miles to Nearest Interstate Highway	Drug Sales/Manufacturing Arrest Rate
Phelps	2.10	1	.
Pike	2.79	54	.
Platte	2.02	5	0.14
Polk	1.07	27	0.57
Pulaski	2.11	8	0.27
Putnam	2.74	60	.
Ralls	3.45	59	.
Randolph	2.37	35	1.79
Ray	1.41	74	0.92
Reynolds	3.99	84	0.00
Ripley	2.44	78	0.35
St. Charles	1.80	3	0.75
St. Clair	3.06	73	0.41
Ste. Genevieve	3.25	6	0.30
St. Francois	1.97	23	1.58
St. Louis County	1.77	5	.
Saline	2.71	12	0.24
Schuyler	3.59	89	2.51
Scotland	2.10	111	0.00
Scott	2.32	3	.
Shannon	1.72	82	.
Shelby	2.91	62	0.87
Stoddard	1.87	25	.
Stone	3.75	49	0.20
Sullivan	2.04	67	0.00
Taney	4.92	62	.
Texas	1.75	49	.
Vernon	2.39	57	0.26
Warren	2.41	1	0.69
Washington	2.19	37	0.47
Wayne	3.56	72	1.04
Webster	0.94	2	0.19
Worth	2.24	29	0.00
Wright	1.30	50	.
St. Louis City	2.94	3	2.24

Note: Missing values due to nonreporting are indicated with a period (.).

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table B-7. Academic Failure and Lack of Commitment, by County¹

County	Dropout Rate	Percentage of Students With ACT Scores Below National Average
Adair	4.97	34.57
Andrew	3.11	44.89
Atchison	4.66	44.78
Audrain	4.51	46.07
Barry	5.16	49.57
Barton	5.19	50.26
Bates	4.37	49.51
Benton	3.72	45.68
Bollinger	6.24	45.15
Boone	7.47	31.85
Buchanan	3.97	49.66
Butler	6.50	43.81
Caldwell	3.08	46.52
Callaway	5.64	41.51
Camden	3.01	40.03
Cape Girardeau	4.93	36.71
Carroll	2.77	44.86
Carter	3.27	50.91
Cass	5.21	44.60
Cedar	4.17	47.73
Chariton	1.69	44.52
Christian	5.42	38.89
Clark	3.53	45.51
Clay	8.39	37.42
Clinton	3.98	49.56
Cole	5.75	39.26
Cooper	2.73	49.60
Crawford	8.59	46.10
Dade	4.03	46.79
Dallas	5.19	40.77
Daviess	1.97	55.23
DeKalb	1.59	52.47
Dent	5.75	44.13
Douglas	4.95	43.38
Dunklin	5.33	54.09
Franklin	6.33	41.00
Gasconade	4.76	42.31
Gentry	2.21	47.02
Greene	6.98	38.30
Grundy	5.75	60.35

(continued)

Table B-7. (continued)

County	Dropout Rate	Percentage of Students With ACT Scores Below National Average
Harrison	4.19	56.80
Henry	4.77	51.48
Hickory	2.77	52.28
Holt	1.63	43.60
Howard	4.91	46.93
Howell	3.79	41.74
Iron	6.52	53.18
Jackson	7.66	49.02
Jasper	8.37	40.90
Jefferson	5.89	46.41
Johnson	4.22	41.32
Knox	3.13	39.32
Laclede	7.93	45.36
Lafayette	4.24	48.03
Lawrence	5.16	47.16
Lewis	2.95	44.47
Lincoln	6.22	51.71
Linn	2.53	48.33
Livingston	2.62	39.79
McDonald	7.63	56.46
Macon	4.41	50.41
Madison	7.12	51.84
Maries	4.61	43.26
Marion	5.45	42.90
Mercer	3.08	62.86
Miller	5.95	41.05
Mississippi	7.31	58.10
Moniteau	4.58	53.74
Monroe	4.11	46.91
Montgomery	7.08	42.25
Morgan	5.82	46.89
New Madrid	5.16	52.41
Newton	5.49	48.14
Nodaway	2.32	41.47
Oregon	3.38	57.58
Osage	1.80	45.33
Ozark	4.42	53.75
Pemiscot	6.74	65.76
Perry	5.67	48.23
Pettis	6.26	46.71

(continued)

Table B-7. (continued)

County	Dropout Rate	Percentage of Students With ACT Scores Below National Average
Phelps	4.08	39.01
Pike	5.37	44.17
Platte	3.16	38.99
Polk	4.34	43.12
Pulaski	4.71	46.48
Putnam	4.15	55.12
Ralls	2.29	55.84
Randolph	7.75	41.98
Ray	4.67	47.68
Reynolds	2.92	61.95
Ripley	6.16	49.31
St. Charles	4.01	40.24
St. Clair	3.32	52.68
Ste. Genevieve	3.90	50.28
St. Francois	5.01	49.98
St. Louis County	3.98	39.64
Saline	4.74	54.90
Schuyler	3.20	56.49
Scotland	2.58	43.99
Scott	2.96	52.81
Shannon	2.08	59.83
Shelby	3.37	46.18
Stoddard	5.68	45.88
Stone	6.00	50.50
Sullivan	3.52	62.23
Taney	7.33	42.54
Texas	5.63	48.21
Vernon	4.51	48.62
Warren	6.06	43.80
Washington	8.18	57.42
Wayne	6.22	48.33
Webster	5.34	48.99
Worth	1.69	48.38
Wright	4.60	53.88
St. Louis City	19.45	70.62

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table B-8. Problems Indirectly Associated With Substance Use, by County¹

County	Child Abuse and Neglect Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	HIV Rate	AIDS Rate
Adair	24.44	7.47	112.46	2.46	0.82
Andrew	3.90	8.82	70.16	0.00	2.60
Atchison	3.04	8.94	45.00	2.81	2.81
Audrain	17.15	13.86	229.20	7.67	4.26
Barry	3.22	19.45	108.77	2.46	6.76
Barton	7.80	19.84	123.81	0.00	1.67
Bates	5.26	16.25	74.86	2.54	0.00
Benton	8.13	15.82	102.76	1.21	6.04
Bollinger	1.79	16.53	99.34	0.00	0.00
Boone	15.03	9.23	499.87	5.97	7.23
Buchanan	7.81	18.38	356.06	3.67	9.53
Butler	9.80	20.15	255.69	2.97	2.48
Caldwell	8.85	13.79	77.91	4.58	4.58
Callaway	13.29	11.14	235.09	28.30	12.52
Camden	3.60	13.88	113.87	0.60	1.21
Cape Girardeau	1.66	11.24	484.42	5.75	5.15
Carroll	3.45	14.54	125.18	0.00	3.91
Carter	5.19	17.90	32.05	0.00	0.00
Cass	2.25	10.28	75.39	2.56	2.81
Cedar	7.37	17.41	99.17	3.05	1.53
Chariton	4.10	5.74	87.18	0.00	0.00
Christian	2.64	10.84	101.26	3.40	4.25
Clark	30.99	10.07	83.02	2.68	2.68
Clay	6.59	8.94	93.33	3.34	5.18
Clinton	0.67	12.09	83.60	3.22	1.07
Cole	4.86	10.13	348.99	7.86	8.73
Cooper	1.44	13.40	197.11	7.49	9.98
Crawford	7.23	17.05	85.72	0.91	2.74
Dade	11.46	12.48	88.43	0.00	7.58
Dallas	6.22	16.14	85.06	0.00	0.00
Daviess	3.09	15.85	71.00	0.00	0.00
DeKalb	0.00	11.20	50.43	25.21	34.22
Dent	3.42	17.18	133.24	2.83	1.42
Douglas	5.79	16.95	61.69	1.62	4.87
Dunklin	15.54	25.51	225.74	5.49	6.10
Franklin	2.37	11.56	80.83	2.21	3.31
Gasconade	6.58	12.06	44.70	0.00	2.71
Gentry	3.79	16.38	26.16	2.91	0.00
Greene	12.37	12.80	246.30	7.45	7.89
Grundy	15.41	18.82	119.16	0.00	3.91

(continued)

Table B-8. (continued)

County	Child Abuse and Neglect Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	HIV Rate	AIDS Rate
Harrison	9.79	17.12	81.03	0.00	2.38
Henry	10.86	14.58	88.98	0.95	3.79
Hickory	9.76	17.68	56.16	2.34	2.34
Holt	4.23	11.10	49.75	0.00	0.00
Howard	2.77	8.40	222.15	2.06	4.11
Howell	7.20	19.53	80.85	3.39	2.83
Iron	2.57	16.52	49.53	0.00	5.50
Jackson	8.93	17.00	841.98	16.21	23.31
Jasper	6.41	19.10	286.09	4.67	4.06
Jefferson	1.94	10.94	88.28	1.56	2.70
Johnson	1.83	10.69	264.05	0.85	2.54
Knox	61.67	13.19	59.93	0.00	0.00
Laclede	1.52	20.53	121.81	2.63	3.95
Lafayette	1.16	12.33	109.73	1.23	3.08
Lawrence	3.25	19.07	139.37	1.83	4.28
Lewis	68.70	11.29	139.45	1.96	1.96
Lincoln	1.99	12.36	67.95	0.57	2.83
Linn	3.04	14.48	122.17	2.87	4.31
Livingston	6.35	15.72	113.87	0.00	5.62
McDonald	2.54	21.72	122.10	3.08	3.08
Macon	27.61	14.46	192.47	0.00	1.31
Madison	8.35	20.22	54.13	6.98	5.24
Maries	7.23	9.18	52.77	4.80	0.00
Marion	4.62	16.18	287.77	2.88	2.16
Mercer	15.86	13.06	44.85	0.00	0.00
Miller	2.30	16.68	106.42	2.68	1.79
Mississippi	22.72	28.15	643.56	7.40	5.92
Moniteau	2.90	11.85	88.21	1.52	13.69
Monroe	9.15	10.45	82.25	0.00	0.00
Montgomery	31.20	14.78	82.46	5.05	5.05
Morgan	4.54	14.41	87.61	1.11	2.22
New Madrid	3.09	22.58	423.20	3.92	3.92
Newton	3.18	17.71	105.68	2.48	2.48
Nodaway	2.99	6.21	191.78	0.96	2.88
Oregon	4.78	14.37	73.13	1.98	3.95
Osage	2.57	7.04	65.87	0.00	1.61
Ozark	5.94	19.58	78.22	2.06	8.23
Pemiscot	3.68	33.24	703.12	6.51	5.58
Perry	2.04	12.55	67.68	0.00	0.00
Pettis	4.88	16.21	236.23	1.63	4.33

(continued)

Table B-8. (continued)

County	Child Abuse and Neglect Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	HIV Rate	AIDS Rate
Phelps	8.70	15.06	168.55	1.57	0.52
Pike	1.62	15.52	241.71	3.70	1.23
Platte	0.90	7.67	57.82	4.36	6.10
Polk	7.49	12.38	125.06	0.79	2.37
Pulaski	11.81	15.37	416.25	4.18	2.61
Putnam	9.49	15.27	76.48	0.00	0.00
Ralls	4.32	7.12	99.31	2.26	0.00
Randolph	5.95	16.89	221.07	8.34	3.34
Ray	8.77	12.92	56.97	0.86	1.73
Reynolds	4.39	14.63	39.01	3.00	3.00
Ripley	15.74	19.91	49.04	0.00	2.88
St. Charles	0.69	7.16	90.20	2.42	4.77
St. Clair	17.18	16.89	92.44	0.00	4.40
Ste. Genevieve	3.19	8.11	54.91	7.01	2.34
St. Francois	10.48	16.81	163.69	6.59	11.35
St. Louis County	6.69	8.68	413.60	6.28	9.75
Saline	10.03	16.13	260.71	3.50	2.62
Schuyler	26.87	9.41	49.94	0.00	4.54
Scotland	43.85	10.19	49.50	4.12	8.25
Scott	1.04	17.49	410.20	2.48	1.98
Shannon	9.22	18.22	34.38	0.00	0.00
Shelby	43.47	12.18	70.56	0.00	2.94
Stoddard	6.00	16.15	120.41	0.68	2.03
Stone	3.40	16.71	74.19	3.03	1.51
Sullivan	5.36	14.53	124.23	0.00	0.00
Taney	8.49	17.79	133.82	4.13	6.48
Texas	17.00	18.45	65.30	1.79	3.58
Vernon	14.21	17.65	170.68	10.34	2.07
Warren	20.63	13.43	77.23	0.00	5.04
Washington	7.86	20.43	133.38	7.07	10.60
Wayne	3.30	18.36	52.79	0.00	1.55
Webster	7.00	14.16	109.73	3.52	6.33
Worth	0.90	18.78	34.50	0.00	8.63
Wright	3.84	18.62	114.56	1.03	2.06
St. Louis City	14.55	26.15	1,836.83	38.07	52.30

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Appendix C. Indicator Values by Region

Table C-1a. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by Region¹

Region	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Drug Possession	Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for Drug Possession	Adult Arrest Rate for DWI	Percentage of Vehicle Accidents Due to Impairment
Southwest	2.44	1.24	1.83	3.20	6.64	6.55
Northwest	2.93	7.74	2.37	10.20	7.70	4.54
Central	3.64	4.44	2.28	3.47	6.24	6.10
Eastern	1.08	8.27	0.52	9.12	4.92	3.74
Southeast	2.87	2.04	1.12	1.91	4.83	6.84

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table C-1b. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by Region¹

Region	Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Drug-Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Adult Alcohol-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Adult Drug-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Alcohol-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Drug-Related Treatment Admission Rate	Alcohol-Related Death Rate	Drug-Related Death Rate
Southwest	806.29	358.98	3.95	2.43	0.22	1.05	5.82	2.71
Northwest	704.32	335.46	3.57	3.36	0.27	1.39	7.83	3.31
Central	505.75	215.39	4.04	3.87	0.51	1.07	5.21	2.26
Eastern	878.00	493.92	2.33	3.98	0.07	0.57	6.52	5.46
Southeast	605.96	296.54	4.13	3.92	0.27	1.09	5.06	2.39

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table C-2. Community Disorganization and Transition, by Region¹

Region	Percentage of Housing Units That Are Rental Units	Percentage of Housing Units That Are Vacant	Divorce Rate	Percentage of Unregistered Voters	Percentage of Adults Not Voting in Presidential Elections	Percentage of Population That Moved From Outside Region	Percentage of Population That Moved From Within Region
Southwest	24.89	12.64	5.37	42.10	57.35	25.36	23.47
Northwest	31.02	9.55	4.70	47.37	57.44	21.07	26.83
Central	25.29	16.35	5.14	40.78	57.14	25.72	22.64
Eastern	28.79	8.58	4.14	44.25	55.32	21.44	22.08
Southeast	24.53	11.79	5.85	40.67	60.04	19.94	22.69

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table C-3. Community Crime and Violence, by Region¹

Region	Adult Violent Crime Arrest Rate	Adult Property Crime Arrest Rate	Adult Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ²	Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate	Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ²
Southwest	1.5058	6.2612	26.451	1.3702	17.5434	28.8883
Northwest	3.90731	12.4536	115.362	4.89281	33.348	65.683
Central	1.87947	7.2026	37.449	3.17386	29.7282	63.374
Eastern	8.56758	13.0404	49.921	7.83266	12.8626	33.9708
Southeast	1.57615	5.1054	27.479	2.16554	20.9942	50.3919

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

²Other crimes consist of arrests for assault (nonaggravated), embezzlement, crimes against the family, forgery, fraud, gambling, disorderly conduct, other traffic offenses, prostitution, sex offenses, stolen property, suspicion, vagrancy, vandalism, weapons violations, curfew violations (juveniles only), and runaways (juveniles only).

Table C-4. High-Risk Demographic Subgroups, by Region¹

Region	Percentage of Population That Is Male Aged 15 to 34	Population Density	Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas
Southwest	13.46	58.35	47.92
Northwest	14.08	99.49	78.82
Central	15.17	38.87	44.42
Eastern	13.68	509.72	88.56
Southeast	13.18	35.89	35.33

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table C-5. Socioeconomic Deprivation, by Region¹

Region	Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level	Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Population Receiving TANF	Percentage of Single-Parent Households	Median Income	Percentage of Adults Without a HS Education
Southwest	15.76	16.20	4.46	3.54	17.70	\$28,319.30	28.05
Northwest	12.32	13.13	4.01	4.48	22.45	\$34,796.99	21.03
Central	14.92	14.12	3.86	3.15	17.92	\$29,980.31	26.97
Eastern	9.86	13.17	4.07	5.46	22.08	\$39,735.48	23.50
Southeast	21.86	25.26	6.36	5.90	18.90	\$24,811.65	40.76

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table C-6. Alcohol and Drug Availability, by Region¹

Region	Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	Miles to Nearest Interstate Highway	Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate
Southwest	2.27	21.50	0.52
Northwest	1.85	7.68	0.89
Central	2.77	29.90	0.49
Eastern	2.02	4.57	1.40
Southeast	2.39	33.10	0.72

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table C-7. Academic Failure and Lack of Commitment, by Region¹

Region	Dropout Rate	Percentage of Students With ACT Scores Below National Average
Southwest	6.10	43.13
Northwest	6.17	45.93
Central	5.39	40.83
Eastern	6.15	46.59
Southeast	5.22	47.88

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Table C-8. Problems Indirectly Associated With Substance Use, by Region¹

Region	Child Abuse and Neglect Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	HIV Rate	AIDS Rate
Southwest	7.85	15.66	173.14	4.36	5.02
Northwest	6.75	14.17	481.74	9.47	14.02
Central	11.52	12.56	258.17	5.26	4.92
Eastern	6.53	12.24	564.00	10.55	15.44
Southeast	6.97	17.93	211.95	3.40	4.06

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions and years.

Appendix D. Trend Data by County

Table D-1. Alcohol-Related Death Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1994 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1995 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1996 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1997 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1998 Alcohol-Related Death Rate
Adair	0.00	0.00	8.20	4.11	0.00
Andrew	0.00	0.00	6.57	6.51	12.85
Atchison	0.00	13.95	0.00	14.09	14.29
Audrain	0.00	4.28	4.26	0.00	8.48
Barry	3.30	3.18	6.19	3.06	12.08
Barton	0.00	0.00	16.82	8.39	0.00
Bates	13.06	0.00	6.37	19.06	6.34
Benton	0.00	19.30	18.54	0.00	11.74
Bollinger	0.00	0.00	8.79	8.72	0.00
Boone	4.96	7.30	3.18	6.26	6.97
Buchanan	2.42	2.43	7.33	4.89	7.34
Butler	17.50	4.98	17.36	4.95	14.79
Caldwell	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.31
Callaway	17.60	5.68	8.26	2.71	0.00
Camden	13.08	3.17	9.20	9.02	5.89
Cape Girardeau	1.55	1.54	3.04	3.03	4.52
Carroll	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carter	16.85	0.00	0.00	15.79	0.00
Cass	2.79	5.41	2.64	2.56	4.97
Cedar	0.00	0.00	7.70	7.65	7.57
Chariton	0.00	0.00	22.78	0.00	0.00
Christian	2.47	7.02	2.23	4.25	6.12
Clark	0.00	13.36	13.34	0.00	0.00
Clay	4.83	10.11	7.63	8.05	9.08
Clinton	5.73	0.00	0.00	5.35	5.24
Cole	5.96	4.43	4.40	2.91	10.10
Cooper	6.35	6.29	0.00	0.00	12.48
Crawford	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.11	0.00
Dade	0.00	0.00	12.67	0.00	12.67
Dallas	7.04	6.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daviess	13.04	0.00	12.78	25.66	0.00
DeKalb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.09
Douglas	16.47	8.18	0.00	16.28	8.05
Dunklin	3.05	6.10	6.05	9.14	15.29
Franklin	0.00	2.28	1.12	3.30	8.72
Gasconade	13.94	0.00	6.84	0.00	0.00
Gentry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greene	5.85	4.91	7.13	5.32	7.94
Grundy	9.65	9.61	0.00	0.00	9.84

(continued)

Table D-1. (continued)

County	1994 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1995 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1996 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1997 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1998 Alcohol-Related Death Rate
Harrison	12.00	24.22	0.00	11.83	0.00
Henry	0.00	4.78	4.74	18.96	0.00
Hickory	37.26	0.00	11.77	23.29	11.61
Holt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Howard	20.81	0.00	0.00	10.27	0.00
Howell	0.00	0.00	8.54	5.62	11.18
Iron	0.00	9.26	0.00	0.00	18.40
Jackson	12.11	8.24	10.45	11.47	10.84
Jasper	6.33	6.23	3.07	9.10	4.02
Jefferson	2.73	3.77	4.76	4.15	6.13
Johnson	2.18	4.29	2.15	4.24	0.00
Knox	22.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Laclede	0.00	3.43	6.71	0.00	0.00
Lafayette	6.26	0.00	3.10	3.08	12.25
Lawrence	6.36	6.28	6.18	9.15	6.04
Lewis	19.86	0.00	9.84	9.86	9.80
Lincoln	0.00	3.04	2.93	5.68	2.74
Linn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.73
Livingston	6.90	0.00	6.98	7.02	0.00
McDonald	5.51	5.38	10.46	10.15	0.00
Macon	6.63	6.59	0.00	0.00	6.55
Madison	0.00	0.00	8.75	8.72	0.00
Maries	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.95	0.00
Marion	0.00	3.59	3.59	3.60	3.60
Mercer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miller	18.36	9.11	17.95	8.88	4.46
Mississippi	7.16	7.27	14.67	14.84	7.47
Moniteau	0.00	7.76	7.67	0.00	0.00
Monroe	22.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Montgomery	0.00	8.61	16.95	8.46	0.00
Morgan	0.00	17.52	17.02	27.66	5.42
New Madrid	4.84	0.00	0.00	14.63	9.82
Newton	4.27	2.12	6.28	2.07	0.00
Nodaway	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.81
Oregon	0.00	9.94	0.00	10.01	0.00
Osage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.10
Ozark	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.13	0.00
Pemiscot	4.64	32.35	9.23	9.28	9.30
Perry	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.71	11.49
Pettis	8.20	8.15	5.45	5.42	0.00

(continued)

Table D-1. (continued)

County	1994 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1995 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1996 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1997 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1998 Alcohol-Related Death Rate
Phelps	5.44	5.36	2.64	2.61	5.18
Pike	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.22	0.00
Platte	3.09	3.02	5.94	5.81	1.43
Polk	0.00	0.00	3.97	3.94	3.92
Pulaski	5.05	5.22	5.26	2.62	0.00
Putnam	0.00	0.00	19.81	0.00	0.00
Ralls	0.00	0.00	11.37	0.00	0.00
Randolph	12.47	4.19	0.00	4.17	0.00
Ray	0.00	4.48	8.80	8.58	0.00
Reynolds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.10
Ripley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Charles	2.09	3.23	2.35	4.16	4.04
St. Clair	11.48	22.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ste. Genevieve	0.00	6.02	0.00	5.83	5.71
St. Francois	5.76	1.88	1.85	3.66	1.80
St. Louis County	3.79	2.59	5.28	4.09	4.51
Saline	8.77	4.35	4.35	0.00	4.40
Schuyler	0.00	45.49	22.85	0.00	0.00
Scotland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scott	7.51	9.94	4.98	9.91	0.00
Shannon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelby	0.00	0.00	14.58	0.00	0.00
Stoddard	3.42	10.20	3.38	0.00	10.13
Stone	8.34	3.96	11.51	7.56	3.73
Sullivan	0.00	30.76	15.03	0.00	14.20
Taney	12.88	12.39	0.00	17.63	0.00
Texas	18.14	4.49	0.00	0.00	4.47
Vernon	5.23	5.19	5.20	5.20	0.00
Warren	0.00	0.00	8.72	8.44	8.13
Washington	0.00	0.00	4.49	4.40	0.00
Wayne	0.00	15.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
Webster	0.00	7.43	3.61	3.52	3.44
Worth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wright	5.61	0.00	5.19	5.14	0.00
St. Louis City	18.74	18.92	18.52	17.98	17.68

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-2. Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1994 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1995 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1996 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1997 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1998 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate
Adair	.	.	.	.	.
Andrew	.	.	.	.	.
Atchison	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	5.03
Audrain	.	.	.	.	.
Barry	.	.	.	.	.
Barton	5.49	4.03	5.26	9.12	10.93
Bates	.	.	.	.	.
Benton	.	.	2.17	0.00	.
Bollinger	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Boone	1.82	1.94	6.21	4.72	4.55
Buchanan	3.17	3.26	.	2.42	1.82
Butler	.	.	.	.	.
Caldwell	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Callaway	.	.	.	.	.
Camden	.	.	.	.	.
Cape Girardeau	5.48	5.22	7.94	4.81	4.29
Carroll	.	.	.	.	.
Carter	.	.	.	.	.
Cass	.	3.82	4.19	3.31	.
Cedar	.	.	.	4.38	0.00
Chariton	.	.	.	.	.
Christian	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Clark	.	.	.	.	.
Clay	.	2.76	2.84	2.18	2.46
Clinton	.	.	.	.	.
Cole	.	1.65	.	1.86	2.73
Cooper	13.25	9.23	.	.	.
Crawford	.	0.00	.	.	.
Dade	.	.	.	.	1.07
Dallas	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Daviess	.	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.58
DeKalb	.	.	.	.	.
Dent	.	.	.	.	.
Douglas	.	.	.	.	.
Dunklin	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin	.	.	.	.	.
Gasconade	.	.	.	.	.
Gentry	.	.	.	0.00	.
Greene	2.84	.	.	.	.
Grundy	0.00	0.00	.	.	.

(continued)

Table D-2. (continued)

County	1994 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1995 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1996 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1997 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1998 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate
Harrison	0.00	.	.	.	.
Henry	.	.	.	.	.
Hickory	.	.	.	.	.
Holt	0.00	4.21	2.79	.	.
Howard	.	.	.	.	.
Howell	.	.	.	.	.
Iron	.	.	.	.	.
Jackson	3.10	2.53	2.92	3.93	3.57
Jasper	.	6.44	.	4.40	.
Jefferson	1.04	0.69	1.34	0.73	0.96
Johnson	.	.	.	.	.
Knox	.	.	.	.	.
Laclede	.	.	.	.	.
Lafayette	.	.	.	3.64	1.21
Lawrence	.	.	.	.	.
Lewis	.	.	.	3.35	12.68
Lincoln	.	.	.	.	.
Linn	.	3.64	.	.	.
Livingston	.	.	.	.	.
McDonald	.	0.00	.	.	.
Macon	.	.	.	.	.
Madison	.	.	.	.	.
Maries	.	.	.	.	.
Marion	9.74	.	.	.	11.19
Mercer	0.00	.	.	.	0.00
Miller	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.
Moniteau	.	.	.	.	.
Monroe	.	4.36	0.00	.	.
Montgomery	0.00	.	1.30	.	.
Morgan	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
New Madrid	.	.	.	.	.
Newton	.	.	.	.	.
Nodaway	4.99	7.66	.	.	.
Oregon	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Osage	.	.	.	.	.
Ozark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.
Pemiscot	.	0.00	.	.	.
Perry	1.67	2.87	0.40	1.20	1.20
Pettis	.	.	.	.	.

(continued)

Table D-2. (continued)

County	1994 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1995 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1996 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1997 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1998 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate
Phelps	.	.	.	.	.
Pike	.	.	.	.	.
Platte	0.77	1.50	0.73	1.08	2.85
Polk	0.35	0.00	0.33	.	.
Pulaski	.	0.63	0.21	0.63	.
Putnam	.	.	.	.	.
Ralls	.	.	.	.	.
Randolph	.	.	.	6.55	7.63
Ray	.	.	1.87	.	.
Reynolds	0.00	.	.	.	.
Ripley	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
St. Charles	4.03	3.45	.	.	.
St. Clair	0.00	1.94	0.00	.	.
Ste. Genevieve	4.07	7.53	7.83	4.27	0.43
St. Francois	1.56	1.97	.	.	.
St. Louis County	.	.	.	.	.
Saline	3.58	2.46	.	.	.
Schuyler	.	.	0.00	.	0.00
Scotland	0.00	.	.	.	.
Scott	.	.	.	.	.
Shannon	.	.	.	.	.
Shelby	1.17	1.14	.	.	.
Stoddard	.	.	.	.	.
Stone	0.37	0.00	.	.	.
Sullivan	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Taney	.	.	.	.	.
Texas	.	.	.	.	.
Vernon	4.98	7.74	.	.	.
Warren	1.86	.	.	.	.
Washington	0.00	.	.	.	0.00
Wayne	0.00	.	.	.	.
Webster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Worth	6.97	10.49	.	.	.
Wright	.	.	.	.	.
St. Louis City	0.15	0.20	0.43	0.36	0.41

Note: Missing values due to nonreporting are indicated with a period (.).

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-3. Impairment Trend Data, by County¹

County	1996 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1997 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1998 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1999 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor
Adair	6.34	5.60	4.85	5.16
Andrew	11.32	5.29	6.81	6.62
Atchison	7.19	8.46	6.35	10.38
Audrain	6.45	5.91	7.55	7.08
Barry	13.70	11.40	11.47	8.81
Barton	7.38	8.52	6.45	7.87
Bates	7.44	7.74	8.61	9.28
Benton	9.38	9.55	10.57	7.93
Bollinger	12.13	8.07	10.05	17.10
Boone	5.34	5.39	4.84	4.97
Buchanan	7.44	6.43	6.59	6.47
Butler	5.96	5.75	5.33	5.96
Caldwell	7.91	9.72	3.57	6.90
Callaway	5.72	5.76	5.86	8.57
Camden	8.07	6.71	7.16	7.29
Cape Girardeau	3.98	2.90	3.70	3.88
Carroll	7.95	5.98	8.60	13.71
Carter	11.38	5.88	11.63	9.42
Cass	4.52	4.84	4.48	5.03
Cedar	7.63	3.80	7.72	9.72
Chariton	7.25	5.00	6.63	8.13
Christian	7.94	6.20	6.89	6.79
Clark	7.65	3.85	4.24	4.22
Clay	4.24	4.10	4.45	4.18
Clinton	8.41	10.54	8.09	9.78
Cole	5.28	4.10	4.21	4.90
Cooper	5.95	7.19	5.33	5.19
Crawford	7.86	10.24	8.90	11.02
Dade	10.29	11.72	8.57	7.69
Dallas	11.21	6.40	8.43	8.20
Daviess	6.80	6.90	5.30	7.81
DeKalb	6.90	7.88	6.36	7.02
Dent	9.00	6.25	8.47	7.58
Douglas	13.93	6.58	11.27	5.02
Dunklin	7.15	9.62	9.08	6.75
Franklin	6.81	4.97	5.61	5.78
Gasconade	9.72	8.89	4.62	7.92
Gentry	8.00	10.89	7.41	6.42
Greene	6.28	6.07	5.33	4.73
Grundy	9.32	9.96	4.64	3.32

(continued)

Table D-3. (continued)

County	1996 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1997 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1998 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1999 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor
Harrison	8.42	6.34	4.67	3.72
Henry	5.59	4.64	6.44	4.84
Hickory	7.97	8.82	12.71	13.49
Holt	4.00	6.06	8.88	6.29
Howard	9.68	5.95	9.40	8.23
Howell	6.27	5.61	9.25	5.41
Iron	9.88	10.15	11.71	9.55
Jackson	4.16	3.97	3.82	3.89
Jasper	4.81	4.29	4.06	4.04
Jefferson	6.78	6.89	5.97	5.79
Johnson	4.69	6.53	6.33	6.18
Knox	4.40	8.33	13.16	7.95
Laclede	5.74	5.73	5.00	4.02
Lafayette	5.69	6.30	7.08	8.18
Lawrence	7.79	6.93	6.07	7.62
Lewis	9.16	5.32	7.08	5.56
Lincoln	9.13	6.53	8.30	9.84
Linn	2.99	5.41	3.65	3.69
Livingston	5.45	4.26	4.22	6.57
McDonald	12.58	14.45	14.38	12.82
Macon	2.67	4.39	5.25	5.34
Madison	8.82	8.65	8.36	9.15
Maries	9.95	6.59	9.25	5.97
Marion	5.33	5.95	5.14	4.25
Mercer	10.11	2.83	3.85	7.25
Miller	9.29	10.14	10.34	11.19
Mississippi	10.84	6.34	10.71	6.23
Moniteau	6.96	5.99	5.45	6.37
Monroe	5.09	6.60	4.66	6.91
Montgomery	5.20	4.85	4.96	4.50
Morgan	8.38	7.73	9.92	10.69
New Madrid	9.71	9.79	9.89	7.72
Newton	6.88	7.05	7.59	6.25
Nodaway	5.40	4.58	5.23	4.38
Oregon	10.86	9.52	13.25	8.54
Osage	9.67	8.49	12.15	9.39
Ozark	14.09	13.85	23.29	14.04
Pemiscot	12.40	12.39	10.68	9.34
Perry	6.96	5.28	7.11	4.67
Pettis	5.55	5.89	5.31	5.31

(continued)

Table D-3. (continued)

County	1996 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1997 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1998 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1999 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor
Phelps	4.69	5.63	4.33	4.65
Pike	6.87	6.12	6.25	4.56
Platte	5.74	4.19	5.81	4.82
Polk	4.52	4.66	4.95	7.16
Pulaski	9.23	9.91	9.43	8.27
Putnam	9.09	8.94	4.62	6.86
Ralls	11.65	11.52	11.02	10.48
Randolph	5.38	6.71	4.10	6.29
Ray	9.19	6.42	5.05	7.21
Reynolds	15.60	14.88	11.50	10.87
Ripley	10.73	6.95	12.18	10.00
St. Charles	5.07	5.52	4.97	4.88
St. Clair	14.07	9.31	7.14	8.12
Ste. Genevieve	7.04	7.30	4.84	4.91
St. Francois	7.27	5.90	5.95	5.46
St. Louis County	4.09	3.70	3.48	3.37
Saline	6.15	6.09	5.81	7.06
Schuyler	13.51	7.55	10.17	8.62
Scotland	8.65	5.34	2.24	8.28
Scott	5.86	5.70	6.42	4.98
Shannon	8.24	14.12	14.78	8.06
Shelby	9.87	7.79	8.33	5.17
Stoddard	6.02	5.54	6.71	6.41
Stone	12.77	12.93	8.02	9.09
Sullivan	9.38	12.26	13.37	11.25
Taney	7.38	9.65	9.11	7.36
Texas	9.91	9.05	11.46	7.69
Vernon	7.12	6.23	7.36	5.11
Warren	6.28	4.80	4.34	4.72
Washington	7.00	8.47	9.14	7.68
Wayne	7.75	7.53	11.88	10.17
Webster	6.78	5.42	4.73	5.18
Worth	11.11	4.26	13.33	10.53
Wright	9.06	10.71	4.90	7.76
St. Louis City	2.89	2.05	1.82	1.86

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-4. Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1994 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1995 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1996 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1997 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1998 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate
Adair	.	.	.	.	.
Andrew	.	.	.	.	.
Atchison	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Audrain	.	.	.	.	.
Barry	.	.	.	.	.
Barton	0.00	2.69	1.97	1.30	0.00
Bates	.	.	.	.	.
Benton	.	.	1.08	0.00	.
Bollinger	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Boone	4.77	5.39	8.50	10.55	9.81
Buchanan	2.76	1.53	.	1.61	1.31
Butler	.	.	.	.	.
Caldwell	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Callaway	.	.	.	.	.
Camden	.	.	.	.	.
Cape Girardeau	1.83	4.26	0.94	9.49	1.61
Carroll	.	.	.	.	.
Carter	.	.	.	.	.
Cass	.	3.52	4.48	5.68	.
Cedar	.	.	.	0.63	0.00
Chariton	.	.	.	.	.
Christian	0.54	0.17	.	.	.
Clark	.	.	.	.	.
Clay	.	3.70	4.10	5.89	5.37
Clinton	.	.	.	.	.
Cole	.	2.54	.	2.85	3.22
Cooper	1.10	1.63	.	.	.
Crawford	.	0.00	.	.	.
Dade	.	.	.	.	3.21
Dallas	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Daviess	.	0.00	0.94	6.58	1.86
DeKalb	.	.	.	.	.
Dent	.	.	.	.	.
Douglas	.	.	.	.	.
Dunklin	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin	.	.	.	.	.
Gasconade	.	.	.	.	.
Gentry	.	.	.	0.00	.
Greene	1.23	.	.	.	.
Grundy	0.00	0.00	.	.	.

(continued)

Table D-4. (continued)

County	1994 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1995 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1996 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1997 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1998 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate
Harrison	0.00	.	.	.	.
Henry	.	.	.	.	.
Hickory	.	.	.	.	.
Holt	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Howard	.	.	.	.	.
Howell	.	.	.	.	.
Iron	.	.	.	.	.
Jackson	8.31	10.38	11.46	11.92	11.34
Jasper	.	4.06	.	2.69	.
Jefferson	2.95	1.78	2.57	2.09	1.27
Johnson	.	.	.	.	.
Knox	.	.	.	.	.
Laclede	.	.	.	.	.
Lafayette	.	.	.	1.70	2.43
Lawrence	.	.	.	.	.
Lewis	.	.	.	0.84	0.00
Lincoln	.	.	.	.	.
Linn	.	1.82	.	.	.
Livingston	.	.	.	.	.
McDonald	.	0.00	.	.	.
Macon	.	.	.	.	.
Madison	.	.	.	.	.
Maries	.	.	.	.	.
Marion	2.01	.	.	.	4.76
Mercer	0.00	.	.	.	0.00
Miller	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.
Moniteau	.	.	.	.	.
Monroe	.	6.97	0.00	.	.
Montgomery	0.00	.	1.30	.	.
Morgan	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
New Madrid	.	.	.	.	.
Newton	.	.	.	.	.
Nodaway	0.00	0.45	.	.	.
Oregon	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Osage	.	.	.	.	.
Ozark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.
Pemiscot	.	0.00	.	.	.
Perry	0.00	0.41	1.21	3.19	1.20
Pettis	.	.	.	.	.

(continued)

Table D-4. (continued)

County	1994 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1995 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1996 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1997 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1998 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate
Phelps	.	.	.	.	.
Pike	.	.	.	.	.
Platte	0.26	2.49	0.49	1.91	0.48
Polk	0.35	0.68	2.29	.	.
Pulaski	.	0.00	0.00	0.42	.
Putnam	.	.	.	.	.
Ralls	.	.	.	.	.
Randolph	.	.	.	2.76	1.04
Ray	.	.	3.74	.	.
Reynolds	0.00	.	.	.	.
Ripley	1.65	0.00	0.00	.	.
St. Charles	3.01	3.45	.	.	.
St. Clair	2.00	0.00	0.00	.	.
Ste. Genevieve	0.45	3.10	0.87	2.56	0.85
St. Francois	1.25	3.63	.	.	.
St. Louis County	.	.	.	.	.
Saline	0.72	0.35	.	.	.
Schuyler	.	.	0.00	.	0.00
Scotland	0.00	.	.	.	.
Scott	.	.	.	.	.
Shannon	.	.	.	.	.
Shelby	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Stoddard	.	.	.	.	.
Stone	0.75	0.70	.	.	.
Sullivan	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Taney	.	.	.	.	.
Texas	.	.	.	.	.
Vernon	0.42	1.63	.	.	.
Warren	2.61	.	.	.	.
Washington	0.00	.	.	.	3.23
Wayne	0.00	.	.	.	.
Webster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.24
Worth	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Wright	.	.	.	.	.
St. Louis City	15.64	14.28	14.04	12.80	12.73

Note: Missing values due to nonreporting are indicated with a period (.).

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-5. Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1996 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1997 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1998 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1999 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	2000 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate
Adair	5.34	4.85	7.22	5.68	5.65
Andrew	1.16	1.77	1.66	2.19	1.73
Atchison	1.44	0.92	0.93	2.75	1.43
Audrain	3.90	4.64	4.68	10.31	12.21
Barry	2.54	2.92	2.07	1.78	2.94
Barton	3.09	2.29	2.26	3.62	4.40
Bates	2.76	2.32	2.91	4.05	4.50
Benton	2.04	4.04	4.15	3.22	3.66
Bollinger	3.12	1.90	2.37	3.11	2.03
Boone	4.97	4.06	3.28	5.35	6.13
Buchanan	6.18	4.86	5.60	5.45	4.75
Butler	5.50	6.18	6.84	7.48	6.10
Caldwell	3.32	1.87	4.92	1.99	4.43
Callaway	4.51	5.06	4.44	3.63	4.21
Camden	3.82	4.38	4.21	3.84	3.18
Cape Girardeau	4.71	4.45	5.00	4.16	4.22
Carroll	2.89	2.24	3.02	0.80	1.69
Carter	0.89	2.39	2.79	2.62	1.80
Cass	1.81	2.40	3.01	2.94	2.55
Cedar	3.62	3.49	3.25	4.88	4.73
Chariton	1.37	1.67	2.01	2.67	3.88
Christian	1.43	1.09	1.67	1.57	1.48
Clark	6.58	6.01	5.86	5.56	5.03
Clay	1.99	2.15	1.55	1.71	1.49
Clinton	1.07	0.96	1.01	2.77	2.16
Cole	3.80	3.50	3.39	4.18	3.99
Cooper	1.35	1.94	1.85	1.39	1.32
Crawford	4.60	2.87	4.01	2.25	2.97
Dade	3.55	2.69	2.86	4.21	1.50
Dallas	1.58	1.46	1.44	1.41	1.58
Daviess	2.79	2.98	2.97	2.56	1.88
DeKalb	0.68	0.45	1.24	1.67	1.52
Dent	8.47	8.06	5.55	4.38	4.19
Douglas	3.65	4.29	3.25	2.72	1.75
Dunklin	3.51	2.78	3.12	5.20	5.66
Franklin	1.72	2.12	1.78	1.72	1.20
Gasconade	1.18	1.34	0.98	1.60	1.04
Gentry	1.16	2.12	1.53	2.91	1.77
Greene	3.81	3.01	3.76	4.21	4.68
Grundy	5.99	5.89	6.31	8.24	7.87

(continued)

Table D-5. (continued)

County	1996 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1997 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1998 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1999 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	2000 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate
Harrison	2.80	3.68	5.49	4.47	1.78
Henry	6.28	5.52	3.86	4.66	4.71
Hickory	1.60	1.01	1.29	2.28	1.96
Holt	0.47	1.43	1.93	2.18	0.98
Howard	1.25	1.53	1.80	2.34	1.42
Howell	7.16	7.14	6.97	5.91	4.83
Iron	2.62	2.61	3.01	2.75	2.12
Jackson	4.97	5.32	4.28	4.30	3.52
Jasper	10.60	8.24	8.03	6.82	6.19
Jefferson	2.96	3.19	2.60	3.27	2.96
Johnson	1.89	2.72	2.51	2.30	1.99
Knox	4.53	3.00	3.89	3.96	3.97
Laclede	2.29	2.15	2.07	2.08	2.60
Lafayette	1.90	2.26	2.79	4.22	3.41
Lawrence	2.95	2.04	2.38	2.04	2.50
Lewis	6.10	5.31	3.29	3.82	4.45
Lincoln	3.41	4.55	4.07	4.48	3.60
Linn	4.28	5.15	6.07	3.95	5.26
Livingston	8.14	5.20	7.01	6.79	7.54
McDonald	7.82	5.21	4.74	3.50	2.20
Macon	3.93	5.04	5.21	4.39	7.20
Madison	3.99	4.10	2.69	4.38	2.25
Maries	1.95	1.29	1.42	1.44	1.67
Marion	6.97	7.37	6.09	7.73	8.85
Mercer	2.93	1.95	1.62	2.97	3.46
Miller	2.34	2.80	3.54	3.76	2.48
Mississippi	6.10	5.02	4.62	4.65	6.97
Moniteau	0.63	0.83	0.93	1.46	1.73
Monroe	2.00	2.60	1.68	2.56	2.03
Montgomery	1.84	2.29	3.81	2.58	1.99
Morgan	1.11	1.22	1.20	2.95	1.90
New Madrid	4.06	3.45	3.61	6.19	7.29
Newton	6.84	5.68	4.45	3.54	2.96
Nodaway	1.30	1.17	2.09	1.75	1.47
Oregon	4.31	5.66	2.45	5.09	3.07
Osage	1.57	2.57	1.12	1.99	1.14
Ozark	3.76	3.61	2.08	2.47	3.09
Pemiscot	5.39	3.39	4.89	5.77	8.27
Perry	5.17	4.61	5.10	6.00	7.38
Pettis	3.94	5.06	5.18	4.62	4.79

(continued)

Table D-5. (continued)

County	1996 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1997 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1998 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1999 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	2000 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate
Phelps	3.57	2.41	2.56	2.59	2.73
Pike	5.25	5.86	6.17	5.75	4.62
Platte	1.34	1.21	1.26	0.97	0.73
Polk	1.18	0.75	1.22	1.08	1.35
Pulaski	2.46	1.67	1.88	2.09	1.61
Putnam	6.14	2.60	7.61	4.50	4.28
Ralls	3.23	3.56	2.93	3.71	3.47
Randolph	3.04	3.28	3.87	4.95	5.91
Ray	1.53	1.61	1.40	1.35	1.06
Reynolds	2.83	2.02	2.64	1.63	1.77
Ripley	2.10	2.16	3.10	2.31	2.95
St. Charles	1.76	2.14	1.93	2.38	1.45
St. Clair	2.29	3.71	3.72	4.49	3.90
Ste. Genevieve	1.39	2.00	1.41	2.28	2.21
St. Francois	4.46	3.01	3.63	4.02	3.69
St. Louis County	1.64	1.81	1.61	1.52	1.34
Saline	3.92	5.77	4.67	3.82	2.45
Schuyler	1.84	3.66	5.12	6.07	3.82
Scotland	5.55	5.52	6.40	3.01	6.74
Scott	5.78	5.30	5.76	4.93	5.49
Shannon	3.57	2.50	3.95	3.93	2.94
Shelby	4.71	4.75	6.51	7.36	4.93
Stoddard	2.84	3.51	4.49	5.19	6.46
Stone	1.57	1.98	2.80	1.85	2.49
Sullivan	9.93	8.07	7.94	8.70	11.09
Taney	2.78	3.02	6.16	4.05	6.01
Texas	6.56	4.13	3.75	3.07	3.18
Vernon	6.26	4.47	5.19	6.89	6.13
Warren	2.85	2.34	1.74	2.28	2.01
Washington	4.81	2.98	2.33	3.01	4.38
Wayne	1.94	2.13	2.90	4.18	2.75
Webster	1.21	1.42	1.72	1.44	1.54
Worth	0.57	0.00	0.57	2.31	0.55
Wright	3.17	2.64	2.55	2.10	2.52
St. Louis City	3.80	4.58	4.51	4.87	4.77

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-6. Percentage of Unregistered Voters Trend Data, by County¹

County	1992 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1994 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1996 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1998 Percentage of Unregistered Voters
Adair	50.23	47.21	33.49	24.64
Andrew	42.05	33.94	37.85	35.84
Atchison	39.30	40.84	43.97	40.42
Audrain	43.78	42.82	46.26	37.35
Barry	30.98	38.20	56.13	44.84
Barton	42.95	39.07	43.17	38.22
Bates	33.09	28.43	37.15	28.85
Benton	40.90	40.10	44.55	37.54
Bollinger	30.33	33.12	33.78	26.57
Boone	54.58	37.20	40.57	25.80
Buchanan	44.73	42.13	41.96	39.47
Butler	41.27	37.02	35.48	25.16
Caldwell	29.37	29.98	29.97	27.42
Callaway	52.74	47.86	51.48	43.87
Camden	43.44	38.26	39.92	40.76
Cape Girardeau	52.79	47.23	45.60	37.75
Carroll	30.82	27.86	27.48	25.51
Carter	38.37	35.97	34.55	28.12
Cass	57.52	52.63	51.52	43.73
Cedar	38.03	35.62	34.42	24.90
Chariton	14.75	21.30	23.97	17.45
Christian	49.58	43.20	45.46	36.73
Clark	32.06	27.14	29.32	22.15
Clay	50.88	46.50	51.02	39.80
Clinton	50.49	42.68	43.59	37.10
Cole	48.05	44.86	42.75	35.03
Cooper	39.75	43.03	43.13	37.20
Crawford	42.79	40.47	41.63	34.32
Dade	39.98	36.39	39.16	36.75
Dallas	44.23	41.58	51.01	43.46
Daviess	34.27	32.18	38.11	20.99
DeKalb	49.50	46.28	51.31	47.35
Dent	25.21	20.78	27.26	28.10
Douglas	31.07	28.37	32.42	24.28
Dunklin	46.85	47.20	48.34	39.75
Franklin	54.08	48.62	53.72	42.28
Gasconade	40.36	36.85	40.64	33.71
Gentry	28.49	29.55	33.29	28.29
Greene	47.38	40.09	42.21	33.24
Grundy	39.11	34.39	39.55	30.96

(continued)

Table D-6. (continued)

County	1992 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1994 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1996 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1998 Percentage of Unregistered Voters
Harrison	33.75	29.77	29.42	24.31
Henry	37.10	39.00	38.87	29.13
Hickory	40.02	35.63	39.19	30.99
Holt	36.18	30.06	29.07	21.07
Howard	35.76	33.95	33.43	23.01
Howell	49.07	45.53	49.06	37.87
Iron	45.17	41.01	42.63	35.27
Jackson	75.55	42.67	44.76	39.35
Jasper	54.97	48.86	54.51	44.22
Jefferson	57.40	50.83	52.79	44.60
Johnson	64.55	58.25	61.27	50.62
Knox	23.98	28.18	27.47	24.25
Laclede	47.95	46.92	47.59	42.01
Lafayette	42.35	41.80	43.15	35.27
Lawrence	49.38	47.56	0.00	42.78
Lewis	43.65	42.33	44.76	37.63
Lincoln	53.77	51.39	55.74	46.19
Linn	32.04	31.90	29.97	22.18
Livingston	45.10	40.56	41.77	37.13
McDonald	39.18	37.04	40.82	35.58
Macon	40.18	34.36	34.78	32.79
Madison	33.40	34.68	35.67	23.05
Maries	37.20	35.10	33.03	27.52
Marion	47.41	48.12	45.93	38.04
Mercer	28.29	34.59	37.58	32.13
Miller	49.23	45.98	46.50	37.51
Mississippi	40.61	42.05	42.36	31.78
Moniteau	42.80	39.53	42.38	37.71
Monroe	34.10	31.95	40.57	34.46
Montgomery	43.15	38.76	39.93	39.37
Morgan	44.21	43.74	46.30	38.62
New Madrid	40.50	40.70	43.90	38.98
Newton	52.63	43.02	50.32	36.70
Nodaway	41.49	43.91	41.38	35.02
Oregon	35.87	39.96	41.46	38.02
Osage	37.41	39.53	40.71	34.08
Ozark	30.85	27.86	34.62	25.09
Pemiscot	41.50	39.42	38.30	28.96
Perry	51.14	46.33	49.38	40.61
Pettis	35.80	36.62	40.06	32.93

(continued)

Table D-6. (continued)

County	1992 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1994 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1996 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1998 Percentage of Unregistered Voters
Phelps	50.97	44.35	41.93	36.47
Pike	26.31	23.85	40.45	35.52
Platte	50.90	49.08	50.98	38.63
Polk	38.55	45.50	43.41	47.96
Pulaski	64.40	66.43	66.34	58.10
Putnam	34.14	30.66	32.44	26.51
Ralls	31.76	31.26	37.46	23.48
Randolph	39.52	33.52	44.93	36.12
Ray	45.17	37.25	38.21	39.14
Reynolds	24.30	19.34	20.20	6.04
Ripley	21.80	41.62	41.33	32.99
St. Charles	56.66	48.29	51.69	49.18
St. Clair	35.85	35.12	37.81	32.06
Ste. Genevieve	45.07	40.77	42.46	39.41
St. Francois	54.60	48.13	49.40	39.94
St. Louis County	43.53	36.42	41.26	36.98
Saline	38.42	33.46	35.72	27.17
Schuyler	25.83	22.02	33.57	30.88
Scotland	28.08	24.90	32.24	30.00
Scott	48.13	40.29	49.35	39.14
Shannon	31.73	31.13	37.61	31.23
Shelby	30.37	33.12	34.15	30.49
Stoddard	44.46	47.05	44.44	36.33
Stone	44.42	44.13	51.99	35.73
Sullivan	21.37	21.36	27.84	27.56
Taney	48.90	46.87	43.14	26.78
Texas	46.91	39.76	42.76	36.73
Vernon	46.80	45.58	48.41	40.56
Warren	51.95	44.74	49.65	42.33
Washington	37.66	42.76	46.77	41.79
Wayne	40.21	32.30	30.56	25.54
Webster	49.98	44.71	46.30	42.02
Worth	20.27	22.43	23.81	22.14
Wright	43.58	42.45	47.08	44.27
St. Louis City	48.80	44.06	47.83	46.04

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-7. Divorce Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1994 Divorce Rate	1995 Divorce Rate	1996 Divorce Rate	1997 Divorce Rate	1998 Divorce Rate
Adair	3.82	4.11	4.34	4.31	4.49
Andrew	7.09	6.83	6.57	7.61	7.07
Atchison	4.34	3.77	4.81	4.51	4.71
Audrain	4.51	4.06	4.94	4.98	4.75
Barry	1.88	2.20	2.44	1.84	2.51
Barton	5.91	8.34	6.31	6.54	5.55
Bates	5.35	4.05	5.22	5.53	4.95
Benton	4.02	0.00	4.70	4.40	3.29
Bollinger	4.68	4.02	4.40	3.84	5.39
Boone	5.20	5.27	5.12	4.78	4.76
Buchanan	5.28	4.92	5.79	5.01	5.28
Butler	8.75	8.62	6.97	8.66	8.31
Caldwell	4.07	5.38	3.96	4.58	4.75
Callaway	4.84	5.14	5.01	4.15	4.51
Camden	4.48	3.99	4.17	4.03	3.56
Cape Girardeau	5.23	5.27	6.12	5.77	4.96
Carroll	4.71	4.07	6.05	3.92	3.33
Carter	7.25	4.99	4.86	3.79	6.26
Cass	5.62	5.61	5.27	4.90	4.97
Cedar	4.85	3.81	3.39	5.66	5.22
Chariton	4.19	4.19	2.39	3.53	3.36
Christian	6.79	5.99	6.72	6.57	5.96
Clark	4.72	3.74	4.93	4.12	3.88
Clay	5.13	5.24	5.02	5.22	5.14
Clinton	5.85	5.87	5.95	5.62	6.08
Cole	5.04	5.52	4.78	5.45	5.70
Cooper	5.58	3.84	4.25	4.30	3.93
Crawford	5.27	7.39	6.81	6.51	7.22
Dade	6.49	5.04	5.96	5.81	4.69
Dallas	5.49	5.48	6.57	6.51	4.72
Daviess	5.09	3.91	5.24	3.98	4.97
DeKalb	2.34	3.36	2.81	3.98	3.50
Dent	4.25	4.91	5.98	5.97	5.03
Douglas	5.27	7.77	5.63	4.88	5.07
Dunklin	7.78	8.05	7.63	7.77	6.45
Franklin	5.29	4.93	4.71	5.10	4.88
Gasconade	4.81	5.54	3.69	5.44	4.23
Gentry	3.80	4.41	4.50	3.33	5.19
Greene	5.81	6.19	5.94	6.16	5.48
Grundy	5.31	5.86	7.40	6.45	6.60

(continued)

Table D-7. (continued)

County	1994 Divorce Rate	1995 Divorce Rate	1996 Divorce Rate	1997 Divorce Rate	1998 Divorce Rate
Harrison	4.92	5.33	5.04	4.02	5.64
Henry	6.44	4.83	6.16	6.35	5.65
Hickory	7.58	4.81	4.59	4.31	3.83
Holt	3.69	5.95	4.23	4.08	4.32
Howard	4.68	3.39	3.80	5.44	4.21
Howell	7.99	7.93	7.09	7.90	7.41
Iron	6.70	6.48	4.39	5.56	3.50
Jackson	4.85	4.13	3.89	4.31	4.38
Jasper	5.67	5.93	5.67	5.54	6.86
Jefferson	4.75	3.98	4.87	4.42	4.24
Johnson	6.46	5.43	5.60	5.91	4.60
Knox	2.53	2.99	3.01	2.76	4.59
Laclede	8.00	6.49	6.44	6.63	7.57
Lafayette	1.75	4.15	4.22	4.90	4.87
Lawrence	4.16	3.30	4.29	3.57	4.29
Lewis	3.87	4.22	2.76	5.42	3.73
Lincoln	4.76	4.34	4.25	4.31	4.32
Linn	5.83	3.87	5.43	5.23	4.13
Livingston	5.31	5.56	4.96	5.68	5.23
McDonald	2.09	2.31	1.57	1.73	1.86
Macon	5.37	4.75	6.19	5.37	5.04
Madison	7.46	9.52	6.82	9.85	7.75
Maries	3.28	3.54	4.48	3.83	3.07
Marion	6.36	7.32	6.90	5.90	6.16
Mercer	5.28	4.62	4.99	4.25	4.50
Miller	4.91	5.83	5.47	5.64	4.55
Mississippi	5.87	8.07	6.31	6.01	6.94
Moniteau	6.54	3.26	4.07	4.15	4.83
Monroe	4.42	4.39	3.24	3.11	4.77
Montgomery	4.61	3.61	3.98	3.30	4.22
Morgan	4.13	4.56	3.69	3.60	4.23
New Madrid	6.34	5.36	6.17	5.70	4.81
Newton	5.23	5.34	5.27	5.52	5.19
Nodaway	3.28	2.47	3.05	2.58	2.65
Oregon	2.43	3.08	2.48	4.50	3.94
Osage	3.27	4.77	2.73	3.60	3.22
Ozark	5.32	4.98	2.91	3.94	3.74
Pemiscot	5.80	6.38	6.74	5.94	4.97
Perry	3.89	3.69	2.92	2.74	2.70
Pettis	6.31	7.67	7.41	7.70	6.39

(continued)

Table D-7. (continued)

County	1994 Divorce Rate	1995 Divorce Rate	1996 Divorce Rate	1997 Divorce Rate	1998 Divorce Rate
Phelps	2.48	3.22	4.67	4.75	5.03
Pike	4.57	3.78	3.53	4.11	5.32
Platte	5.32	5.79	4.95	5.16	5.27
Polk	4.28	4.98	4.97	4.61	4.90
Pulaski	3.53	6.47	8.24	8.57	7.84
Putnam	7.53	5.54	5.94	8.27	4.48
Ralls	5.96	4.91	5.34	5.13	6.24
Randolph	5.53	6.03	4.93	5.17	6.54
Ray	3.82	5.15	4.09	3.86	5.40
Reynolds	4.72	9.08	8.09	5.39	4.83
Ripley	7.33	7.41	5.70	5.68	6.25
St. Charles	4.17	4.25	4.78	4.31	4.52
St. Clair	5.51	5.98	5.94	6.25	6.17
Ste. Genevieve	4.75	4.87	4.15	3.38	5.14
St. Francois	5.94	6.14	5.95	5.69	6.41
St. Louis County	4.97	4.51	4.14	3.93	3.71
Saline	3.68	5.23	4.96	5.08	5.29
Schuyler	4.19	4.78	5.03	4.55	5.18
Scotland	3.74	5.82	3.10	2.26	4.15
Scott	6.91	5.62	6.02	4.68	5.59
Shannon	4.52	4.61	6.26	6.87	3.76
Shelby	5.69	5.36	5.69	4.27	3.97
Stoddard	8.54	7.21	7.84	8.25	7.33
Stone	6.30	5.66	4.76	4.27	3.54
Sullivan	5.50	5.08	4.96	5.48	4.83
Taney	6.02	6.04	6.51	5.88	6.72
Texas	3.95	3.69	4.47	5.50	4.38
Vernon	6.33	7.21	6.97	5.92	6.38
Warren	4.61	4.85	4.41	4.18	3.33
Washington	5.35	5.25	4.71	5.02	5.01
Wayne	5.81	6.73	4.68	6.68	5.21
Webster	4.57	5.13	4.69	5.59	4.60
Worth	3.77	4.67	3.46	4.71	6.54
Wright	5.56	4.82	4.00	5.19	4.55
St. Louis City	3.50	3.16	3.12	3.17	3.14

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-8. Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes Trend Data, by County¹

County	1994 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1995 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1996 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1997 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1998 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²
Adair	.	.	.	.	.
Andrew	.	.	.	.	.
Atchison	0.00	0.00	1.20	20.83	17.59
Audrain	.	.	.	.	.
Barry	.	.	.	.	.
Barton	57.61	50.44	40.13	45.60	58.52
Bates	.	.	.	.	.
Benton	.	.	13.55	6.36	.
Bollinger	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Boone	99.74	97.26	106.72	99.90	109.21
Buchanan	56.27	64.05	.	65.82	65.10
Butler	.	.	.	.	.
Caldwell	0.88	0.00	.	.	.
Callaway	.	.	.	.	.
Camden	.	.	.	.	.
Cape Girardeau	127.90	140.60	142.11	90.98	96.46
Carroll	.	.	.	.	.
Carter	.	.	.	.	.
Cass	.	90.60	88.81	93.76	.
Cedar	.	.	.	26.93	15.01
Chariton	.	.	.	.	.
Christian	1.62	1.02	.	.	.
Clark	.	.	.	.	.
Clay	.	24.33	28.22	24.30	30.54
Clinton	.	.	.	.	.
Cole	.	15.01	.	24.18	26.40
Cooper	109.33	120.59	.	.	.
Crawford	.	0.00	.	.	.
Dade	.	.	.	.	25.64
Dallas	0.52	0.50	.	.	.
Daviess	.	9.39	4.72	44.17	49.26
DeKalb	.	.	.	.	.
Dent	.	.	.	.	.
Douglas	.	.	.	.	.
Dunklin	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin	.	.	.	.	.
Gasconade	.	.	.	.	.
Gentry	.	.	.	2.42	.
Greene	35.52	.	.	.	.
Grundy	5.88	6.61	.	.	.

(continued)

Table D-8. (continued)

County	1994 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1995 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1996 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1997 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1998 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²
Harrison	0.00	.	.	.	.
Henry	.	.	.	.	.
Hickory	.	.	.	.	.
Holt	0.00	2.81	2.79	.	.
Howard	.	.	.	.	.
Howell	.	.	.	.	.
Iron	.	.	.	.	.
Jackson	92.85	84.32	79.29	83.20	79.32
Jasper	.	43.95	.	43.64	.
Jefferson	30.53	22.10	22.03	16.51	18.39
Johnson	.	.	.	.	.
Knox	.	.	.	.	.
Laclede	.	.	.	.	.
Lafayette	.	.	.	36.61	28.90
Lawrence	.	.	.	.	.
Lewis	.	.	.	8.37	8.45
Lincoln	.	.	.	.	.
Linn	.	41.24	.	.	.
Livingston	.	.	.	.	.
McDonald	.	0.00	.	.	.
Macon	.	.	.	.	.
Madison	.	.	.	.	.
Maries	.	.	.	.	.
Marion	103.70	.	.	.	115.84
Mercer	0.00	.	.	.	0.00
Miller	.	.	.	.	.
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.
Moniteau	.	.	.	.	.
Monroe	.	0.87	2.57	.	.
Montgomery	0.68	.	15.58	.	.
Morgan	2.19	10.57	.	.	.
New Madrid	.	.	.	.	.
Newton	.	.	.	.	.
Nodaway	6.35	7.21	.	.	.
Oregon	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Osage	.	.	.	.	.
Ozark	0.00	0.00	4.16	0.83	.
Pemiscot	.	0.00	.	.	.
Perry	14.61	13.13	7.25	11.98	8.43
Pettis	.	.	.	.	.

(continued)

Table D-8. (continued)

County	1994 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1995 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1996 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1997 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²	1998 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes²
Phelps	.	.	.	.	.
Pike	.	.	.	.	.
Platte	8.48	10.10	7.08	10.53	8.08
Polk	20.09	36.64	44.16	.	.
Pulaski	.	8.23	12.07	6.29	.
Putnam	.	.	.	.	.
Ralls	.	.	.	.	.
Randolph	.	.	.	67.61	44.04
Ray	.	.	17.78	.	.
Reynolds	0.00	.	.	.	.
Ripley	1.10	1.06	0.00	.	.
St. Charles	48.47	44.66	.	.	.
St. Clair	1.00	3.88	0.00	.	.
Ste. Genevieve	18.55	14.62	9.13	14.52	8.93
St. Francois	25.92	52.19	.	.	.
St. Louis County	.	.	.	.	.
Saline	25.40	17.19	.	.	.
Schuyler	.	.	5.79	.	3.80
Scotland	0.00	.	.	.	.
Scott	.	.	.	.	.
Shannon	.	.	.	.	.
Shelby	4.66	4.55	.	.	.
Stoddard	.	.	.	.	.
Stone	5.22	7.00	.	.	.
Sullivan	0.00	0.00	.	.	.
Taney	.	.	.	.	.
Texas	.	.	.	.	.
Vernon	119.55	134.07	.	.	.
Warren	41.71	.	.	.	.
Washington	1.58	.	.	.	15.58
Wayne	2.74	.	.	.	.
Webster	8.89	7.18	11.80	8.95	6.61
Worth	3.48	6.99	.	.	.
Wright	.	.	.	.	.
St. Louis City	40.15	39.54	38.76	38.54	31.32

Note: Missing values due to nonreporting are indicated with a period (.).

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

² Other crimes consist of arrests for assault (nonaggravated), embezzlement, crimes against the family, forgery, fraud, gambling, disorderly conduct, other traffic offenses, prostitution, sex offenses, stolen property, suspicion, vagrancy, vandalism, weapons violations, curfew violations (juveniles only), and runaways (juveniles only).

Table D-9. Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34 Trend Data, by County¹

County	1995 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1996 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1997 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1998 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1999 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34
Adair	19.78	19.69	19.50	19.40	19.42
Andrew	12.29	12.15	11.96	11.82	11.74
Atchison	14.05	14.03	13.93	13.86	13.82
Audrain	11.72	11.59	11.45	11.34	11.23
Barry	12.55	12.48	12.34	12.20	12.06
Barton	12.31	12.22	12.07	12.03	12.01
Bates	11.41	11.26	11.15	11.01	10.94
Benton	10.22	10.17	9.99	9.87	9.81
Bollinger	12.77	12.71	12.60	12.50	12.38
Boone	20.00	19.75	19.50	19.30	19.22
Buchanan	13.57	13.44	13.31	13.19	13.10
Butler	12.59	12.48	12.31	12.14	12.07
Caldwell	11.66	11.57	11.50	11.36	11.32
Callaway	14.32	14.36	14.18	14.01	13.84
Camden	10.69	10.59	10.42	10.23	10.09
Cape Girardeau	15.66	15.49	15.31	15.16	15.10
Carroll	11.27	11.18	11.03	10.94	10.84
Carter	12.37	12.31	12.22	12.02	11.90
Cass	13.82	13.63	13.44	13.27	13.13
Cedar	10.71	10.63	10.50	10.40	10.34
Chariton	11.50	11.39	11.26	11.15	10.97
Christian	13.70	13.55	13.36	13.19	13.07
Clark	12.60	12.43	12.25	12.09	11.96
Clay	14.41	14.30	14.11	13.92	13.77
Clinton	12.34	12.22	12.12	11.99	11.89
Cole	17.13	16.99	16.72	16.47	16.35
Cooper	20.23	20.25	20.06	19.89	19.73
Crawford	12.47	12.36	12.27	12.22	12.00
Dade	11.19	11.13	10.91	10.68	10.76
Dallas	12.31	12.17	12.09	12.02	11.89
Daviess	11.53	11.39	11.30	11.31	11.12
DeKalb	25.22	24.96	24.66	24.36	23.93
Dent	11.77	11.72	11.63	11.44	11.33
Douglas	11.35	11.21	11.08	10.93	10.77
Dunklin	12.13	12.07	11.92	11.81	11.74
Franklin	14.29	14.13	13.95	13.79	13.67
Gasconade	12.05	11.97	11.79	11.59	11.57
Gentry	11.30	11.25	11.12	11.03	10.94
Greene	15.88	15.68	15.50	15.33	15.24
Grundy	11.02	10.89	10.71	10.62	10.49

(continued)

Table D-9. (continued)

County	1995 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1996 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1997 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1998 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1999 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34
Harrison	11.12	11.03	10.89	10.76	10.72
Henry	12.21	12.09	11.91	11.85	11.73
Hickory	8.38	8.30	8.22	8.16	8.20
Holt	11.73	11.58	11.49	11.27	11.29
Howard	14.52	14.43	14.43	14.18	14.10
Howell	12.20	12.08	11.94	11.79	11.70
Iron	11.75	11.70	11.62	11.54	11.40
Jackson	14.21	14.28	14.12	13.96	13.85
Jasper	13.91	13.75	13.60	13.47	13.36
Jefferson	15.05	14.85	14.63	14.44	14.32
Johnson	21.06	20.83	20.61	20.60	20.51
Knox	11.97	11.86	11.84	11.73	11.67
Laclede	13.22	13.14	12.93	12.80	12.70
Lafayette	13.46	13.31	13.18	13.04	12.93
Lawrence	12.87	12.78	12.67	12.57	12.49
Lewis	14.17	14.06	13.90	13.78	13.63
Lincoln	14.00	13.85	13.65	13.51	13.36
Linn	11.17	11.01	10.89	10.81	10.77
Livingston	11.01	10.97	10.80	10.71	10.62
McDonald	13.44	13.32	13.26	13.17	12.95
Macon	11.88	11.73	11.67	11.58	11.44
Madison	12.55	12.41	12.35	12.31	12.19
Maries	12.86	12.65	12.46	12.37	12.28
Marion	12.67	12.55	12.44	12.39	12.24
Mercer	10.61	10.41	10.19	10.09	10.04
Miller	12.94	12.77	12.66	12.49	12.34
Mississippi	12.54	12.44	12.35	12.30	12.13
Moniteau	14.01	13.86	13.67	13.56	13.52
Monroe	11.88	11.88	11.76	11.62	11.49
Montgomery	12.06	12.03	11.81	11.74	11.62
Morgan	10.59	10.50	10.40	10.33	10.27
New Madrid	12.72	12.59	12.48	12.36	12.30
Newton	13.39	13.28	13.14	13.00	12.91
Nodaway	18.85	18.72	18.63	18.53	18.59
Oregon	11.22	11.05	10.88	10.77	10.67
Osage	15.81	15.67	15.57	15.56	15.43
Ozark	10.65	10.56	10.37	10.28	10.14
Pemiscot	12.27	12.25	12.17	12.11	12.09
Perry	13.14	13.04	12.95	12.92	12.78
Pettis	13.35	13.19	13.04	12.91	12.77

(continued)

Table D-9. (continued)

County	1995 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1996 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1997 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1998 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1999 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34
Phelps	18.56	18.37	18.20	18.01	17.93
Pike	12.41	12.27	12.14	12.02	11.88
Platte	14.49	14.25	14.01	13.76	13.62
Polk	15.03	14.94	14.75	14.65	14.53
Pulaski	21.09	20.34	21.08	23.06	21.20
Putnam	11.59	11.65	11.50	11.30	11.23
Ralls	11.82	11.63	11.54	11.48	11.28
Randolph	15.45	15.77	15.55	15.32	15.32
Ray	13.05	12.88	12.75	12.61	12.50
Reynolds	12.28	12.16	12.02	11.82	11.59
Ripley	12.04	11.98	11.84	11.72	11.59
St. Charles	14.98	14.72	14.47	14.24	14.09
St. Clair	10.84	10.81	10.64	10.52	10.47
Ste. Genevieve	13.44	13.22	13.03	12.77	12.77
St. Francois	15.45	15.49	15.24	15.04	14.98
St. Louis County	13.41	13.21	13.00	12.81	12.69
Saline	14.20	14.08	13.94	13.84	13.78
Schuyler	11.96	11.93	11.79	11.61	11.51
Scotland	11.33	11.30	11.26	11.07	11.05
Scott	13.04	12.92	12.81	12.67	12.55
Shannon	12.79	12.62	12.53	12.42	12.20
Shelby	10.98	10.89	10.73	10.61	10.69
Stoddard	12.86	12.73	12.59	12.47	12.32
Stone	10.90	10.74	10.59	10.41	10.26
Sullivan	11.69	11.65	11.52	11.53	11.41
Taney	12.43	12.29	12.13	11.94	11.86
Texas	11.80	11.64	11.46	11.31	11.15
Vernon	11.99	11.91	11.77	11.67	11.58
Warren	13.42	13.21	13.00	12.74	12.67
Washington	15.82	15.75	15.53	15.40	15.18
Wayne	11.60	11.51	11.31	11.16	10.98
Webster	14.43	14.24	14.07	13.91	13.73
Worth	10.45	10.37	10.32	10.24	10.15
Wright	12.44	12.31	12.18	12.07	11.97
St. Louis City	14.62	14.50	14.39	14.28	14.25

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-10. Unemployment Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1995 Unemployment Rate	1996 Unemployment Rate	1997 Unemployment Rate	1998 Unemployment Rate	1999 Unemployment Rate
Adair	2.91	2.72	2.41	2.51	1.82
Andrew	5.75	5.05	3.87	3.70	2.86
Atchison	2.76	2.84	2.41	2.17	2.11
Audrain	4.25	4.46	3.62	3.38	2.62
Barry	4.96	6.01	5.22	4.62	3.59
Barton	3.18	3.87	3.34	3.01	2.51
Bates	5.59	6.22	5.99	5.64	4.20
Benton	7.99	6.65	6.08	6.52	5.65
Bollinger	6.44	8.23	7.56	5.58	4.06
Boone	1.85	1.69	1.56	1.50	1.23
Buchanan	7.37	6.83	5.40	4.82	3.64
Butler	6.48	6.04	5.39	4.77	4.02
Caldwell	5.23	4.89	8.14	7.35	4.65
Callaway	3.56	3.82	3.48	3.60	2.52
Camden	6.80	6.42	6.36	5.39	4.63
Cape Girardeau	3.56	4.54	4.02	3.56	2.70
Carroll	5.34	5.01	4.52	5.19	3.93
Carter	8.37	8.97	6.70	5.26	6.26
Cass	3.86	3.63	3.29	3.13	2.46
Cedar	5.33	5.99	5.40	4.39	3.58
Chariton	6.57	6.62	6.09	5.44	4.02
Christian	3.81	3.85	3.63	3.64	2.52
Clark	4.85	5.81	6.71	5.75	4.77
Clay	3.27	2.93	2.89	2.73	2.41
Clinton	4.30	3.89	4.22	3.79	3.04
Cole	2.47	2.57	2.51	2.43	1.94
Cooper	4.06	3.64	4.23	3.70	2.91
Crawford	6.82	9.11	6.85	6.38	5.10
Dade	4.65	5.14	4.65	4.91	3.97
Dallas	6.72	6.62	4.88	4.77	4.14
Daviess	5.27	5.34	5.49	4.60	3.28
DeKalb	4.94	4.71	4.95	3.85	2.74
Dent	6.48	6.08	5.43	5.99	6.27
Douglas	9.59	12.13	12.60	7.29	5.39
Dunklin	7.73	6.84	6.89	6.80	5.03
Franklin	5.35	4.88	4.62	4.52	3.55
Gasconade	4.88	5.32	4.95	4.09	2.91
Gentry	3.22	2.97	2.61	3.02	2.54
Greene	3.21	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.28
Grundy	4.86	3.46	3.67	3.90	3.12

(continued)

Table D-10. (continued)

County	1995 Unemployment Rate	1996 Unemployment Rate	1997 Unemployment Rate	1998 Unemployment Rate	1999 Unemployment Rate
Harrison	4.30	4.49	3.59	3.15	2.34
Henry	7.08	6.03	4.67	4.56	3.78
Hickory	7.10	7.19	3.59	7.86	5.17
Holt	4.78	4.63	3.77	3.73	3.44
Howard	4.74	3.77	3.70	3.51	3.39
Howell	6.73	6.61	6.11	5.21	3.92
Iron	9.74	8.53	8.03	8.00	7.15
Jackson	4.92	4.49	4.14	4.25	3.51
Jasper	4.26	4.00	3.75	3.68	2.91
Jefferson	4.86	4.31	4.00	4.16	3.26
Johnson	2.83	2.78	2.36	2.26	2.20
Knox	4.84	3.82	2.90	3.68	2.60
Laclede	7.43	6.54	6.26	5.56	4.36
Lafayette	4.52	4.18	4.03	3.96	3.52
Lawrence	4.71	5.56	6.24	4.80	3.48
Lewis	4.05	3.90	3.45	3.66	3.13
Lincoln	5.40	4.70	4.30	4.83	3.30
Linn	8.86	9.39	8.51	7.65	5.87
Livingston	4.15	3.86	3.30	3.40	2.57
McDonald	4.87	4.97	5.05	5.08	3.84
Macon	6.92	5.67	5.52	5.43	4.05
Madison	8.91	9.91	7.98	6.40	5.78
Maries	4.26	4.73	4.26	4.07	3.08
Marion	4.78	4.60	4.39	4.54	3.62
Mercer	4.07	3.10	2.65	3.14	3.00
Miller	6.83	6.76	7.07	6.31	4.80
Mississippi	9.47	8.27	8.06	7.93	5.24
Moniteau	4.11	3.78	3.55	3.45	2.64
Monroe	5.82	5.29	4.98	5.51	4.26
Montgomery	4.85	4.64	6.99	6.60	4.27
Morgan	6.33	6.22	6.24	5.28	4.13
New Madrid	7.67	7.19	7.74	7.56	5.20
Newton	5.21	4.96	4.39	4.58	3.61
Nodaway	1.49	1.46	1.35	1.41	1.24
Oregon	6.38	6.62	5.79	4.78	4.13
Osage	2.88	2.91	3.09	3.13	4.49
Ozark	6.22	6.97	6.95	6.79	4.59
Pemiscot	12.24	8.78	8.85	9.50	6.90
Perry	4.26	4.16	3.53	2.65	2.20
Pettis	5.30	5.50	4.81	4.45	3.91

(continued)

Table D-10. (continued)

County	1995 Unemployment Rate	1996 Unemployment Rate	1997 Unemployment Rate	1998 Unemployment Rate	1999 Unemployment Rate
Phelps	3.92	4.17	4.15	3.26	2.62
Pike	8.11	6.49	5.59	5.04	3.83
Platte	2.85	2.60	2.55	2.48	1.98
Polk	4.66	4.59	4.14	4.21	3.16
Pulaski	7.19	6.24	5.53	5.38	6.26
Putnam	3.56	4.17	3.98	4.77	3.27
Ralls	4.90	4.23	4.36	4.61	3.80
Randolph	6.39	5.58	5.86	5.46	3.98
Ray	4.59	4.50	4.91	4.56	4.02
Reynolds	5.64	5.85	5.09	5.05	4.51
Ripley	9.68	8.57	6.52	5.03	4.44
St. Charles	3.31	2.97	2.69	2.89	2.17
St. Clair	6.68	6.63	5.86	5.07	4.31
Ste. Genevieve	5.06	4.92	4.26	4.09	3.41
St. Francois	7.71	7.34	6.69	6.15	5.79
St. Louis County	3.64	3.41	3.05	3.24	2.77
Saline	4.21	4.25	4.32	3.44	2.64
Schuyler	4.79	4.89	4.56	4.10	3.40
Scotland	4.66	5.03	3.36	3.61	2.91
Scott	5.98	6.67	5.81	5.10	4.11
Shannon	7.10	6.66	8.10	6.35	5.16
Shelby	4.44	3.48	3.83	4.07	5.73
Stoddard	8.72	10.14	9.07	7.43	4.88
Stone	10.84	10.96	12.67	11.21	7.96
Sullivan	4.47	4.18	3.55	2.74	1.98
Taney	8.58	9.19	9.35	8.59	6.18
Texas	9.55	11.50	8.35	8.19	8.81
Vernon	4.42	4.60	4.73	3.93	2.87
Warren	4.53	4.58	4.62	4.79	3.50
Washington	9.98	10.00	8.67	7.88	7.27
Wayne	17.94	13.62	11.47	10.10	7.81
Webster	4.43	4.47	5.13	3.68	2.90
Worth	5.43	5.25	4.91	5.35	3.80
Wright	12.43	11.42	9.71	6.99	5.18
St. Louis City	7.79	7.48	7.16	7.82	6.52

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-11. Liquor Outlets Per 1,000 Persons Trend Data, by County¹

County	1995 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1996 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1997 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1998 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1999 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons
Adair	1.91	2.01	2.14	2.39	2.11
Andrew	1.71	2.04	1.89	1.93	1.80
Atchison	2.65	3.16	3.66	3.00	2.85
Audrain	2.14	2.64	2.64	2.63	2.13
Barry	2.13	2.91	2.78	2.81	2.41
Barton	1.79	2.36	2.18	2.07	2.06
Bates	1.99	2.48	2.35	2.54	2.05
Benton	5.28	6.61	6.63	6.40	4.90
Bollinger	1.43	1.67	1.39	1.48	1.44
Boone	1.78	2.13	2.08	2.20	1.94
Buchanan	2.13	2.48	2.59	2.63	2.23
Butler	2.67	3.22	3.32	3.03	2.60
Caldwell	1.52	2.09	2.41	2.38	1.68
Callaway	1.79	2.15	1.95	2.24	1.85
Camden	7.29	8.44	8.72	8.45	6.53
Cape Girardeau	2.08	2.44	2.51	2.71	2.13
Carroll	1.74	2.73	2.64	2.54	1.78
Carter	1.83	2.43	2.05	2.97	2.23
Cass	1.28	1.45	1.32	1.40	1.24
Cedar	1.94	2.16	2.37	2.04	1.72
Chariton	3.39	3.87	3.75	3.25	2.92
Christian	1.12	1.34	1.38	1.31	1.05
Clark	3.21	3.87	3.72	3.62	2.99
Clay	1.51	1.75	1.68	1.71	1.40
Clinton	1.73	1.98	1.98	2.05	1.69
Cole	1.82	2.07	2.17	2.14	1.87
Cooper	2.14	2.62	2.86	2.68	2.04
Crawford	2.62	3.13	3.32	3.07	2.45
Dade	1.26	1.77	2.15	1.77	1.51
Dallas	1.85	2.44	2.33	1.84	1.61
Daviess	2.02	2.17	2.82	2.81	1.74
DeKalb	1.63	1.90	2.35	1.98	1.51
Dent	1.42	1.78	1.85	2.06	1.68
Douglas	1.39	1.88	1.79	1.53	1.37
Dunklin	2.26	2.66	2.89	3.15	2.55
Franklin	2.41	2.81	2.77	2.59	2.15
Gasconade	3.53	4.65	4.16	4.23	4.01
Gentry	2.06	2.32	2.17	2.45	1.75
Greene	1.75	2.25	2.15	2.12	1.81
Grundy	1.73	2.05	1.96	1.77	1.78

(continued)

Table D-11. (continued)

County	1995 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1996 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1997 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1998 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1999 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons
Harrison	2.18	2.40	2.84	2.70	1.90
Henry	2.96	3.22	3.18	3.20	2.58
Hickory	3.61	4.00	4.08	4.18	3.09
Holt	2.98	3.70	3.72	3.24	2.88
Howard	2.16	2.57	2.26	2.26	1.86
Howell	1.69	2.05	1.88	1.82	1.55
Iron	1.94	2.29	2.28	2.39	2.10
Jackson	1.67	1.89	1.85	1.84	1.62
Jasper	1.91	2.35	2.20	2.28	1.96
Jefferson	1.51	1.69	1.69	1.66	1.40
Johnson	1.42	1.76	1.80	1.89	1.54
Knox	2.53	2.54	2.99	2.76	2.32
Laclede	1.48	1.68	1.84	1.74	1.56
Lafayette	2.31	2.58	2.47	2.51	2.10
Lawrence	1.66	1.82	1.77	1.90	1.61
Lewis	2.55	3.15	3.06	2.94	2.35
Lincoln	2.28	2.52	2.36	2.49	1.83
Linn	2.65	2.93	3.15	3.62	2.74
Livingston	2.16	2.72	2.53	2.83	2.35
McDonald	2.37	2.88	2.54	2.61	2.18
Macon	2.04	2.76	2.49	2.81	2.14
Madison	2.05	2.62	2.01	1.83	1.80
Maries	2.32	3.27	2.51	2.12	2.14
Marion	2.83	3.20	3.24	3.13	2.74
Mercer	2.68	3.75	3.25	2.25	2.02
Miller	4.15	4.94	4.53	4.77	3.71
Mississippi	2.33	3.23	3.12	2.91	2.17
Moniteau	1.71	2.22	2.04	2.19	1.95
Monroe	2.93	3.69	3.11	3.21	2.74
Montgomery	3.18	3.98	3.81	3.81	3.14
Morgan	4.79	5.39	5.15	4.83	4.13
New Madrid	2.42	3.06	2.93	2.70	2.21
Newton	1.55	1.74	1.78	1.77	1.45
Nodaway	2.14	2.43	2.53	2.45	2.14
Oregon	1.89	1.89	2.00	2.07	1.55
Osage	3.31	4.26	4.56	4.19	3.03
Ozark	3.49	4.36	4.77	4.14	3.21
Pemiscot	2.54	3.14	3.20	3.07	2.46
Perry	2.94	3.43	3.25	3.50	2.81
Pettis	2.45	3.27	3.28	3.13	1.99

(continued)

Table D-11. (continued)

County	1995 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1996 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1997 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1998 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1999 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons
Phelps	1.88	2.22	2.24	2.23	1.95
Pike	2.54	2.91	2.99	3.00	2.50
Platte	1.85	2.15	2.14	2.18	1.79
Polk	0.86	1.07	0.95	1.41	1.05
Pulaski	1.80	2.13	2.28	2.36	1.96
Putnam	2.57	2.97	3.43	2.65	2.05
Ralls	3.20	3.64	3.76	3.63	3.05
Randolph	2.22	2.45	2.71	2.33	2.14
Ray	1.39	1.54	1.50	1.39	1.22
Reynolds	3.28	4.19	3.89	4.98	3.62
Ripley	2.15	2.56	2.73	2.77	1.98
St. Charles	1.69	1.94	1.91	1.87	1.61
St. Clair	2.82	3.41	3.62	3.52	1.94
Ste. Genevieve	3.25	3.44	3.38	3.43	2.75
St. Francois	1.84	2.17	2.03	1.95	1.85
St. Louis County	1.64	1.91	1.86	1.85	1.58
Saline	2.44	3.04	2.98	3.00	2.11
Schuyler	2.73	4.80	3.64	3.60	3.17
Scotland	2.29	2.07	2.06	2.29	1.83
Scott	2.11	2.54	2.53	2.36	2.05
Shannon	1.74	1.88	1.59	1.82	1.57
Shelby	2.17	2.92	3.24	3.53	2.70
Stoddard	1.67	2.06	2.00	1.99	1.65
Stone	3.40	4.10	4.31	4.03	2.94
Sullivan	1.69	2.25	2.07	2.27	1.89
Taney	4.12	5.52	5.38	5.42	4.17
Texas	1.62	2.15	2.01	1.79	1.20
Vernon	2.18	2.39	2.70	2.68	2.00
Warren	2.31	2.92	2.53	2.40	1.93
Washington	2.15	2.33	2.29	2.31	1.88
Wayne	3.17	3.83	3.88	3.98	2.91
Webster	0.85	0.97	1.02	0.96	0.90
Worth	2.12	2.16	2.57	2.18	2.18
Wright	1.13	1.50	1.39	1.28	1.20
St. Louis City	2.73	3.18	3.06	3.12	2.63

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-12. Drug Sales/Manufacturing Arrest Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1994 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1995 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1996 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1997 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate
Adair	.	.	.	.
Andrew	.	.	.	.
Atchison	0.00	1.40	0.14	0.70
Audrain	.	.	.	.
Barry	.	.	.	.
Barton	1.97	0.17	0.67	0.76
Bates	.	.	.	.
Benton	.	.	0.87	1.26
Bollinger	0.36	0.18	.	.
Boone	0.45	0.43	0.66	0.38
Buchanan	0.62	0.23	.	1.00
Butler	.	.	.	.
Caldwell	0.23	0.12	.	.
Callaway	.	.	.	.
Camden	.	.	.	.
Cape Girardeau	0.00	0.15	0.12	0.09
Carroll	.	.	.	.
Carter	.	.	.	.
Cass	.	0.24	0.34	0.23
Cedar	.	.	.	2.14
Chariton	.	.	.	.
Christian	0.10	0.28	.	.
Clark	.	.	.	.
Clay	.	0.23	0.46	0.44
Clinton	.	.	.	.
Cole	.	0.52	.	0.19
Cooper	0.25	0.31	.	.
Crawford	.	0.42	.	.
Dade	.	.	.	.
Dallas	0.21	0.62	.	.
Daviess	.	1.26	1.28	2.31
DeKalb	.	.	.	.
Dent	.	.	.	.
Douglas	.	.	.	.
Dunklin	.	.	.	.
Franklin	.	.	.	.
Gasconade	.	.	.	.
Gentry	.	.	.	0.00
Greene	0.32	.	.	.
Grundy	0.87	0.58	.	.

(continued)

Table D-12. (continued)

County	1994 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1995 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1996 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1997 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate
Harrison	0.00	.	.	.
Henry	.	.	.	.
Hickory	.	.	.	.
Holt	0.88	1.23	0.88	.
Howard	.	.	.	.
Howell	.	.	.	.
Iron	.	.	.	.
Jackson	0.96	0.74	1.36	1.61
Jasper	.	0.19	.	1.57
Jefferson	0.23	0.22	0.33	0.30
Johnson	.	.	.	.
Knox	.	.	.	.
Laclede	.	.	.	.
Lafayette	.	.	.	0.49
Lawrence	.	.	.	.
Lewis	.	.	.	1.18
Lincoln	.	.	.	.
Linn	.	1.72	.	.
Livingston	.	.	.	.
McDonald	.	0.86	.	.
Macon	.	.	.	.
Madison	.	.	.	.
Maries	.	.	.	.
Marion	1.15	.	.	.
Mercer	0.00	.	.	.
Miller	.	.	.	.
Mississippi	.	.	.	.
Moniteau	.	.	.	.
Monroe	.	0.00	0.00	.
Montgomery	0.52	.	0.08	.
Morgan	0.96	0.47	.	.
New Madrid	.	.	.	.
Newton	.	.	.	.
Nodaway	0.33	0.05	.	.
Oregon	2.33	4.27	.	.
Osage	.	.	.	.
Ozark	0.98	1.06	0.62	1.14
Pemiscot	.	4.21	.	.
Perry	0.23	0.40	1.89	0.63
Pettis	.	.	.	.

(continued)

Table D-12. (continued)

County	1994 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1995 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1996 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1997 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate
Phelps	.	.	.	.
Pike	.	.	.	.
Platte	0.19	0.08	0.22	0.07
Polk	0.46	0.69	0.56	.
Pulaski	.	0.57	0.18	0.05
Putnam	.	.	.	.
Ralls	.	.	.	.
Randolph	.	.	.	1.79
Ray	.	.	0.92	.
Reynolds	0.00	.	.	.
Ripley	0.23	0.37	0.44	.
St. Charles	0.38	1.11	.	.
St. Clair	0.46	0.45	0.33	.
Ste. Genevieve	0.12	0.30	0.36	0.41
St. Francois	0.96	2.18	.	.
St. Louis County	.	.	.	.
Saline	0.26	0.22	.	.
Schuyler	.	.	2.51	.
Scotland	0.00	.	.	.
Scott	.	.	.	.
Shannon	.	.	.	.
Shelby	1.31	0.43	.	.
Stoddard	.	.	.	.
Stone	0.38	0.04	.	.
Sullivan	0.00	0.00	.	.
Taney	.	.	.	.
Texas	.	.	.	.
Vernon	0.26	0.26	.	.
Warren	0.69	.	.	.
Washington	0.47	.	.	.
Wayne	1.04	.	.	.
Webster	0.35	0.11	0.11	0.21
Worth	0.00	0.00	.	.
Wright	.	.	.	.
St. Louis City	1.89	2.38	2.50	2.20

Note: Missing values due to nonreporting are indicated with a period (.).

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-13. Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average Trend Data, by County¹

County	1995 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average	1996 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average	1997 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average	1998 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average
Adair	36.92	32.17	33.94	35.25
Andrew	45.80	37.88	42.86	53.03
Atchison	43.10	47.83	43.40	44.78
Audrain	50.27	43.71	43.68	46.63
Barry	49.76	52.00	48.37	48.15
Barton	45.19	56.12	51.82	47.92
Bates	48.65	54.62	48.08	46.67
Benton	44.78	45.83	52.98	39.13
Bollinger	48.08	39.66	50.00	42.86
Boone	33.42	31.83	32.44	29.70
Buchanan	50.87	53.17	49.18	45.42
Butler	47.28	47.57	37.28	43.11
Caldwell	51.52	43.84	42.65	48.05
Callaway	43.18	44.44	38.54	39.88
Camden	39.16	34.65	46.55	39.77
Cape Girardeau	34.73	35.10	38.59	38.40
Carroll	38.64	44.19	44.44	52.17
Carter	64.71	55.56	36.54	46.81
Cass	46.58	44.02	44.34	43.47
Cedar	48.68	48.48	54.76	39.00
Chariton	46.99	48.10	46.15	36.84
Christian	38.43	42.55	38.06	36.51
Clark	44.07	46.03	42.67	49.25
Clay	40.54	37.02	35.15	36.97
Clinton	53.39	44.53	50.72	49.61
Cole	39.25	40.69	41.60	35.51
Cooper	53.21	43.75	51.06	50.36
Crawford	45.78	53.93	39.02	45.68
Dade	44.12	49.21	46.67	47.17
Dallas	30.61	45.65	44.44	42.37
Daviess	53.70	45.45	65.52	56.25
DeKalb	50.00	57.41	52.46	50.00
Dent	50.00	42.86	42.42	41.24
Douglas	40.00	39.53	48.98	45.00
Dunklin	56.43	51.61	59.26	49.06
Franklin	41.04	39.50	45.00	38.45
Gasconade	44.74	34.82	41.06	48.62
Gentry	56.25	37.88	50.00	43.94
Greene	41.80	37.33	36.63	37.44
Grundy	55.70	64.29	60.00	61.40

(continued)

Table D-13. (continued)

County	1995 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average	1996 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average	1997 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average	1998 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average
Harrison	56.25	51.52	67.57	51.85
Henry	57.89	48.68	48.55	50.81
Hickory	60.00	54.24	51.22	43.64
Holt	41.67	43.33	51.11	38.30
Howard	45.90	45.83	47.89	48.10
Howell	42.15	45.13	43.13	36.53
Iron	48.89	48.57	52.38	62.86
Jackson	50.62	50.50	47.27	47.69
Jasper	41.08	42.04	40.12	40.34
Jefferson	48.88	47.51	46.31	42.93
Johnson	41.04	41.23	44.35	38.65
Knox	37.04	46.67	47.62	25.93
Laclede	51.46	45.34	40.00	44.64
Lafayette	45.34	51.97	42.13	52.69
Lawrence	50.73	46.78	45.50	45.63
Lewis	35.48	52.00	39.62	50.77
Lincoln	53.89	50.63	44.62	57.71
Linn	49.18	56.59	42.74	44.81
Livingston	34.02	40.62	46.07	38.46
McDonald	57.75	55.07	63.01	50.00
Macon	57.14	47.93	50.86	45.71
Madison	50.88	44.83	46.94	64.71
Maries	53.85	51.02	31.82	36.36
Marion	47.37	44.21	38.67	41.33
Mercer	45.45	75.68	61.90	68.42
Miller	42.25	40.86	36.99	44.10
Mississippi	57.14	48.51	72.29	54.44
Moniteau	62.92	54.87	47.62	49.53
Monroe	60.00	41.67	39.53	46.43
Montgomery	31.82	38.46	48.19	50.52
Morgan	54.12	51.67	42.03	39.74
New Madrid	50.75	56.73	58.12	44.03
Newton	46.15	48.28	50.27	47.85
Nodaway	45.51	40.00	41.04	39.31
Oregon	55.26	55.56	55.38	64.10
Osage	44.09	42.06	45.16	50.00
Ozark	53.33	44.93	60.38	56.36
Pemiscot	59.68	72.16	61.62	69.57
Perry	50.00	50.50	51.58	40.83
Pettis	50.79	44.28	47.56	44.20

(continued)

Table D-13. (continued)

County	1995 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average	1996 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average	1997 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average	1998 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average
Phelps	42.91	36.74	35.55	40.82
Pike	46.72	50.00	37.11	42.86
Platte	41.85	39.81	39.34	34.95
Polk	46.91	39.11	37.97	48.50
Pulaski	47.53	50.40	44.09	43.89
Putnam	41.67	59.09	64.71	55.00
Ralls	61.90	59.37	52.08	50.00
Randolph	51.46	40.49	37.87	38.10
Ray	52.36	48.91	50.00	39.45
Reynolds	54.10	57.38	65.22	71.11
Ripley	44.26	51.61	44.68	56.67
St. Charles	40.58	41.73	38.47	40.18
St. Clair	57.58	57.81	39.08	56.25
Ste. Genevieve	56.92	48.98	49.38	45.83
St. Francois	48.14	48.18	48.01	55.59
St. Louis County	41.44	39.41	37.67	40.04
Saline	57.54	52.33	56.42	53.29
Schuyler	48.00	54.55	55.56	67.86
Scotland	31.25	50.00	41.38	53.33
Scott	51.11	56.85	48.15	55.13
Shannon	76.00	54.84	60.00	48.48
Shelby	50.82	33.90	54.93	45.07
Stoddard	50.00	44.55	47.87	41.10
Stone	50.83	55.88	51.94	43.33
Sullivan	57.89	69.70	41.82	79.49
Taney	44.51	39.52	46.24	39.90
Texas	48.97	47.37	46.50	50.00
Vernon	54.09	57.31	45.39	37.69
Warren	46.85	44.96	42.06	41.32
Washington	59.30	55.81	52.44	62.12
Wayne	50.00	40.91	43.48	58.93
Webster	50.00	55.17	49.62	41.18
Worth	51.85	56.52	43.48	41.67
Wright	57.65	50.64	49.35	57.86
St. Louis City	71.46	74.19	69.09	67.72

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-14. Dropout Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1995 Dropout Rate	1996 Dropout Rate	1997 Dropout Rate	1998 Dropout Rate	1999 Dropout Rate
Adair	3.57	5.41	5.75	4.29	5.77
Andrew	2.84	3.49	2.57	5.01	1.59
Atchison	4.10	4.85	2.79	1.39	9.96
Audrain	4.25	4.80	5.58	2.95	5.00
Barry	5.53	4.20	4.94	5.92	5.19
Barton	4.57	6.43	6.79	3.23	4.88
Bates	3.20	4.09	4.43	5.20	4.89
Benton	5.11	3.13	4.65	2.20	3.66
Bollinger	6.54	5.98	6.84	8.16	3.71
Boone	8.22	7.87	8.89	5.94	6.55
Buchanan	4.84	4.55	3.76	3.61	3.16
Butler	6.40	5.45	7.15	6.09	7.40
Caldwell	2.50	1.85	2.88	4.50	3.72
Callaway	6.76	6.62	4.76	4.78	5.45
Camden	4.25	1.92	1.34	3.02	4.48
Cape Girardeau	6.98	5.50	4.79	2.43	4.97
Carroll	1.37	2.01	4.13	3.54	2.88
Carter	4.12	2.36	3.50	2.95	3.46
Cass	6.34	5.66	6.20	3.42	4.56
Cedar	9.02	4.30	1.12	2.85	3.81
Chariton	1.63	1.63	1.61	1.61	1.96
Christian	9.71	4.74	4.45	4.86	3.83
Clark	4.12	2.46	3.97	3.28	3.88
Clay	11.81	11.52	6.28	6.92	5.72
Clinton	3.99	2.54	4.83	3.68	4.81
Cole	4.95	6.04	6.85	4.92	5.97
Cooper	3.89	2.28	2.34	2.41	2.80
Crawford	10.02	7.51	9.81	8.49	7.20
Dade	4.01	4.27	3.67	4.01	4.17
Dallas	2.42	5.23	4.20	5.56	8.36
Daviess	1.88	1.49	2.58	1.63	2.28
DeKalb	2.50	1.44	0.71	1.99	1.38
Dent	5.48	8.41	4.31	5.41	5.14
Douglas	4.27	8.84	4.03	4.15	3.75
Dunklin	8.06	5.50	4.47	4.70	3.88
Franklin	7.89	6.13	5.74	5.36	6.59
Gasconade	5.56	3.68	4.06	5.45	5.08
Gentry	1.97	3.46	2.22	2.02	1.37
Greene	7.55	7.44	6.21	6.75	6.97
Grundy	5.35	3.11	8.79	3.49	8.03

(continued)

Table D-14. (continued)

County	1995 Dropout Rate	1996 Dropout Rate	1997 Dropout Rate	1998 Dropout Rate	1999 Dropout Rate
Harrison	3.75	4.34	4.04	3.96	4.92
Henry	3.71	4.72	8.10	3.63	3.83
Hickory	4.68	2.40	2.95	1.79	2.18
Holt	1.60	2.28	2.06	1.45	0.71
Howard	4.99	4.83	4.95	4.15	5.65
Howell	4.31	4.00	3.85	3.79	3.04
Iron	10.63	6.17	5.78	6.92	2.65
Jackson	8.65	7.81	7.95	6.07	7.84
Jasper	9.32	8.51	8.96	5.78	9.22
Jefferson	6.39	5.87	6.16	5.37	5.66
Johnson	5.47	4.29	4.27	2.92	4.23
Knox	3.61	5.29	0.93	4.50	1.55
Laclede	4.88	6.17	10.46	12.12	5.99
Lafayette	3.76	3.59	4.14	4.28	5.43
Lawrence	7.87	4.75	5.22	4.19	3.68
Lewis	3.63	4.50	2.47	1.86	2.31
Lincoln	3.39	8.81	8.45	5.65	4.86
Linn	3.60	2.56	2.31	1.58	2.65
Livingston	4.16	1.47	1.65	3.69	2.06
McDonald	9.08	12.42	6.73	4.60	5.92
Macon	4.69	4.29	5.20	4.52	3.36
Madison	10.09	6.06	7.26	6.99	5.04
Maries	6.09	3.77	4.70	3.91	4.64
Marion	5.35	6.12	4.56	5.97	5.28
Mercer	2.99	1.66	3.85	2.52	4.37
Miller	6.44	6.83	5.06	5.34	6.07
Mississippi	17.09	8.87	2.73	3.35	4.13
Moniteau	4.61	4.69	6.17	4.17	3.28
Monroe	6.01	3.49	3.88	3.69	3.66
Montgomery	8.02	7.95	6.62	7.23	5.44
Morgan	6.04	7.77	5.16	5.44	4.85
New Madrid	6.67	5.49	5.55	5.27	2.64
Newton	6.50	5.55	5.69	5.66	4.14
Nodaway	2.64	2.05	3.08	1.65	2.21
Oregon	2.97	5.01	3.65	2.32	2.88
Osage	1.78	2.17	1.04	2.41	1.62
Ozark	5.71	4.90	6.18	2.74	2.75
Pemiscot	3.97	7.25	10.35	7.68	4.76
Perry	5.16	4.90	3.65	7.11	7.83
Pettis	5.91	8.27	5.29	4.98	6.83

(continued)

Table D-14. (continued)

County	1995 Dropout Rate	1996 Dropout Rate	1997 Dropout Rate	1998 Dropout Rate	1999 Dropout Rate
Phelps	4.44	4.62	3.70	3.27	4.39
Pike	8.47	5.13	3.38	5.10	4.75
Platte	4.36	2.62	3.38	3.50	2.04
Polk	4.95	3.22	5.19	4.00	4.35
Pulaski	5.39	5.09	4.81	3.81	4.48
Putnam	4.83	5.75	4.17	2.70	3.21
Ralls	2.65	2.89	2.17	2.21	1.49
Randolph	8.99	9.78	6.27	8.54	5.13
Ray	5.22	2.36	5.65	6.47	3.84
Reynolds	4.38	4.33	2.13	1.71	1.77
Ripley	9.23	8.18	5.49	4.60	2.87
St. Charles	4.95	2.51	3.68	3.42	5.41
St. Clair	3.04	4.80	2.41	1.92	4.62
Ste. Genevieve	5.29	2.51	3.94	4.54	3.23
St. Francois	5.92	5.30	4.70	4.58	4.62
St. Louis County	4.42	4.52	4.03	3.93	3.05
Saline	5.23	6.35	3.09	4.07	4.93
Schuyler	4.91	3.57	1.30	3.62	2.64
Scotland	1.25	3.28	1.97	3.28	3.10
Scott	4.86	3.56	1.84	1.62	2.83
Shannon	5.62	1.42	1.49	1.13	0.76
Shelby	3.25	4.12	2.61	3.11	3.81
Stoddard	4.75	5.91	3.75	5.49	8.34
Stone	8.33	8.03	6.32	3.10	4.22
Sullivan	5.02	2.77	2.58	5.71	1.68
Taney	8.12	6.20	8.37	7.86	6.28
Texas	4.18	5.91	6.29	6.17	5.63
Vernon	5.52	5.27	4.36	4.33	3.03
Warren	9.77	6.50	5.13	5.92	3.39
Washington	5.87	9.55	8.29	10.35	6.78
Wayne	6.70	7.77	5.67	5.25	5.77
Webster	6.22	4.94	4.37	3.17	8.11
Worth	1.91	0.67	0.00	2.63	3.25
Wright	5.42	1.88	6.70	4.23	4.74
St. Louis City	24.91	24.49	21.03	14.77	13.36

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-15. Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1997 Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate	1998 Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate
Adair	23.18	25.71
Andrew	3.18	4.61
Atchison	2.41	3.68
Audrain	18.58	15.73
Barry	2.51	3.92
Barton	6.30	9.28
Bates	4.15	6.36
Benton	13.52	2.83
Bollinger	1.96	1.63
Boone	15.71	14.36
Buchanan	8.30	7.33
Butler	11.05	8.55
Caldwell	11.28	6.44
Callaway	12.19	14.39
Camden	2.85	4.36
Cape Girardeau	1.69	1.63
Carroll	4.59	2.30
Carter	6.93	3.46
Cass	3.34	1.19
Cedar	4.93	9.80
Chariton	0.00	8.33
Christian	2.80	2.49
Clark	36.91	24.98
Clay	7.00	6.18
Clinton	1.36	0.00
Cole	4.45	5.26
Cooper	1.91	0.96
Crawford	6.58	7.87
Dade	17.23	5.63
Dallas	11.76	0.73
Daviess	1.91	4.26
DeKalb	0.00	0.00
Dent	1.91	4.93
Douglas	7.85	3.75
Dunklin	8.14	23.01
Franklin	4.39	0.35
Gasconade	12.00	1.10
Gentry	5.85	1.74
Greene	11.96	12.78
Grundy	13.69	17.15

(continued)

Table D-15. (continued)

County	1997 Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate	1998 Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate
Harrison	9.81	9.76
Henry	7.96	13.75
Hickory	14.02	5.49
Holt	6.98	1.43
Howard	3.95	1.58
Howell	7.68	6.72
Iron	3.06	2.06
Jackson	9.36	8.50
Jasper	2.82	10.01
Jefferson	2.09	1.79
Johnson	1.80	1.87
Knox	59.06	64.29
Laclede	1.59	1.45
Lafayette	0.93	1.39
Lawrence	2.52	3.98
Lewis	71.73	65.67
Lincoln	2.79	1.21
Linn	0.29	5.83
Livingston	5.45	7.25
McDonald	2.54	2.53
Macon	24.93	30.30
Madison	7.16	9.55
Maries	7.50	6.95
Marion	3.29	5.95
Mercer	14.18	17.56
Miller	2.45	2.15
Mississippi	21.48	23.98
Moniteau	4.41	1.39
Monroe	10.98	7.31
Montgomery	42.99	19.64
Morgan	5.04	4.03
New Madrid	4.66	1.51
Newton	2.42	3.94
Nodaway	2.51	3.46
Oregon	4.60	4.96
Osage	4.54	0.57
Ozark	6.47	5.43
Pemiscot	0.00	7.35
Perry	2.85	1.23
Pettis	1.25	8.51

(continued)

Table D-15. (continued)

County	1997 Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate	1998 Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate
Phelps	7.87	9.52
Pike	0.93	2.29
Platte	0.91	0.90
Polk	9.23	5.76
Pulaski	10.79	12.82
Putnam	9.87	9.09
Ralls	4.76	3.88
Randolph	7.37	4.53
Ray	11.35	6.22
Reynolds	2.90	5.90
Ripley	14.21	17.26
St. Charles	0.67	0.71
St. Clair	14.22	20.17
Ste. Genevieve	2.58	3.81
St. Francois	11.52	9.46
St. Louis County	6.48	6.90
Saline	10.75	9.31
Schuyler	32.37	21.41
Scotland	35.43	52.42
Scott	0.78	1.31
Shannon	15.77	2.75
Shelby	42.55	44.38
Stoddard	6.67	5.32
Stone	4.36	2.44
Sullivan	3.88	6.77
Taney	7.31	9.67
Texas	18.05	15.94
Vernon	15.90	12.52
Warren	22.39	18.93
Washington	3.34	12.36
Wayne	1.99	4.60
Webster	6.81	7.18
Worth	0.00	1.81
Wright	2.20	5.48
St. Louis City	15.42	13.67

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-16. Teen Birth Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1994 Teen Birth Rate	1995 Teen Birth Rate	1996 Teen Birth Rate	1997 Teen Birth Rate	1998 Teen Birth Rate
Adair	9.67	6.84	5.56	5.59	9.72
Andrew	9.23	6.86	10.48	10.39	7.16
Atchison	18.43	8.07	5.59	5.72	6.98
Audrain	16.11	18.02	10.83	11.42	12.94
Barry	19.94	19.37	18.21	19.09	20.67
Barton	19.99	16.66	17.60	21.70	23.13
Bates	18.21	17.87	15.29	11.07	18.92
Benton	11.88	10.38	23.14	15.10	18.00
Bollinger	18.60	17.18	11.40	14.24	21.24
Boone	9.05	9.63	9.19	8.66	9.61
Buchanan	19.99	18.79	17.98	16.04	19.09
Butler	22.61	19.94	18.36	19.83	20.05
Caldwell	11.97	6.44	16.77	14.12	19.46
Callaway	12.23	11.35	11.40	12.50	8.35
Camden	12.08	13.71	13.81	13.27	16.36
Cape Girardeau	10.71	11.55	12.02	11.98	9.92
Carroll	19.73	15.09	14.39	12.40	11.04
Carter	19.95	16.26	18.10	22.08	13.19
Cass	11.08	11.73	9.72	9.79	9.21
Cedar	17.73	18.38	19.94	15.01	16.06
Chariton	2.46	6.53	8.18	4.87	6.67
Christian	11.83	11.66	9.86	10.30	10.74
Clark	10.35	13.01	10.20	10.18	6.57
Clay	8.02	8.29	8.87	9.72	9.71
Clinton	9.30	13.58	14.42	11.12	11.99
Cole	10.76	10.13	9.72	10.38	9.69
Cooper	13.91	18.68	12.65	9.69	12.14
Crawford	18.94	18.10	18.33	17.12	12.98
Dade	10.48	12.17	20.68	9.42	9.59
Dallas	15.26	16.64	18.81	17.38	12.67
Daviess	14.23	18.71	12.91	20.62	12.73
DeKalb	13.57	7.01	8.75	13.90	12.81
Dent	20.13	18.29	16.70	16.19	14.65
Douglas	14.60	21.49	15.09	16.83	16.73
Dunklin	24.54	29.81	25.65	24.54	23.02
Franklin	12.28	10.69	10.66	12.37	11.78
Gasconade	12.57	11.42	9.68	14.47	12.10
Gentry	17.80	20.02	19.46	14.07	10.74
Greene	13.31	13.14	12.18	12.70	12.70
Grundy	23.44	17.48	20.54	16.22	16.36

(continued)

Table D-16. (continued)

County	1994 Teen Birth Rate	1995 Teen Birth Rate	1996 Teen Birth Rate	1997 Teen Birth Rate	1998 Teen Birth Rate
Harrison	14.07	20.30	13.94	19.65	17.63
Henry	13.41	15.03	13.74	15.90	14.79
Hickory	21.82	15.10	19.27	20.13	12.30
Holt	14.53	3.92	10.50	18.40	8.11
Howard	10.53	8.11	7.32	6.57	9.52
Howell	20.18	19.60	20.55	17.87	19.51
Iron	18.09	18.15	18.38	16.39	11.65
Jackson	17.15	17.09	17.38	16.70	16.71
Jasper	18.23	19.38	18.91	19.20	19.77
Jefferson	11.34	11.20	11.18	10.48	10.52
Johnson	10.74	11.65	10.39	11.05	9.64
Knox	11.03	12.87	11.03	18.21	12.75
Laclede	20.48	20.58	19.28	21.39	20.89
Lafayette	13.61	14.66	10.08	11.34	11.99
Lawrence	19.91	18.07	20.31	19.80	17.32
Lewis	12.00	13.11	9.13	9.16	13.08
Lincoln	13.71	13.17	11.34	12.81	10.96
Linn	13.94	12.77	14.84	12.68	18.18
Livingston	20.75	19.88	11.52	11.52	14.87
McDonald	15.84	20.72	26.56	21.73	23.28
Macon	12.94	11.81	13.17	19.31	14.95
Madison	19.12	23.10	16.13	20.47	22.31
Maries	11.32	4.39	13.04	6.03	11.08
Marion	16.19	17.31	15.33	16.02	16.03
Mercer	12.40	17.79	12.20	12.40	10.31
Miller	13.56	14.73	18.51	18.28	18.20
Mississippi	28.50	32.76	28.22	25.04	26.12
Moniteau	13.54	10.62	9.41	11.80	13.90
Monroe	10.55	15.90	11.04	5.46	9.41
Montgomery	17.97	14.58	15.51	10.75	15.19
Morgan	10.34	12.44	14.79	16.67	17.33
New Madrid	23.51	22.78	22.56	23.17	20.84
Newton	16.78	15.56	18.77	17.65	19.69
Nodaway	5.99	7.17	4.75	6.24	6.92
Oregon	11.71	15.97	14.37	13.06	16.64
Osage	5.61	5.52	7.12	10.88	6.03
Ozark	19.66	19.93	22.11	17.90	18.32
Pemiscot	35.79	35.16	36.21	32.14	26.97
Perry	14.21	14.04	11.92	15.33	7.29
Pettis	14.05	14.34	15.31	18.56	18.71

(continued)

Table D-16. (continued)

County	1994 Teen Birth Rate	1995 Teen Birth Rate	1996 Teen Birth Rate	1997 Teen Birth Rate	1998 Teen Birth Rate
Phelps	13.81	15.04	15.94	14.74	15.72
Pike	14.44	14.32	16.05	15.24	17.50
Platte	8.08	8.12	7.46	7.10	7.64
Polk	12.47	13.29	10.37	9.97	15.81
Pulaski	16.34	15.43	16.40	13.25	15.38
Putnam	11.51	18.00	14.75	15.05	17.09
Ralls	7.81	6.25	3.87	6.92	10.74
Randolph	15.77	17.08	15.84	17.57	18.21
Ray	10.42	12.65	13.89	10.65	16.81
Reynolds	15.32	19.11	10.67	11.78	16.30
Ripley	22.84	17.32	19.48	17.65	22.33
St. Charles	7.48	6.99	7.15	6.79	7.41
St. Clair	16.76	19.16	21.13	14.89	12.51
Ste. Genevieve	9.98	6.17	8.92	6.79	8.72
St. Francois	16.52	14.90	17.13	18.77	16.66
St. Louis County	9.20	8.78	8.57	8.20	8.67
Saline	14.63	19.13	18.09	11.31	17.44
Schuyler	3.48	10.08	3.35	18.36	11.48
Scotland	14.61	6.41	7.91	14.11	7.94
Scott	17.23	16.91	18.94	16.89	17.46
Shannon	24.04	15.87	20.43	12.98	17.98
Shelby	11.60	10.40	16.67	11.60	10.58
Stoddard	17.16	17.26	12.08	17.38	16.89
Stone	16.42	18.54	14.75	19.34	14.53
Sullivan	10.57	11.47	26.99	13.24	10.32
Taney	14.00	18.10	15.97	19.45	21.06
Texas	21.65	21.54	17.07	16.74	15.28
Vernon	19.07	16.11	20.20	18.74	14.19
Warren	12.86	12.09	15.89	9.26	16.91
Washington	19.93	17.26	24.01	17.81	23.04
Wayne	21.98	18.83	20.36	17.87	12.85
Webster	13.97	16.24	12.80	14.07	13.80
Worth	27.40	17.24	24.48	13.89	10.64
Wright	21.15	18.59	19.27	17.36	16.97
St. Louis City	31.80	26.03	25.03	24.29	23.33

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table D-17. HIV Rate Trend Data, by County¹

County	1995 HIV Rate	1996 HIV Rate	1997 HIV Rate	1998 HIV Rate	1999 HIV Rate
Adair	0.00	4.10	4.11	0.00	4.13
Andrew	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Atchison	0.00	13.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
Audrain	4.28	0.00	0.00	16.97	17.06
Barry	0.00	3.09	0.00	6.04	3.01
Barton	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bates	0.00	6.37	0.00	0.00	6.23
Benton	0.00	0.00	6.02	0.00	0.00
Bollinger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boone	4.87	9.54	5.47	3.10	6.91
Buchanan	3.65	4.89	4.89	3.67	1.23
Butler	2.49	2.48	2.47	4.93	2.48
Caldwell	0.00	0.00	22.91	0.00	0.00
Callaway	14.21	24.78	40.65	26.71	34.30
Camden	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.95	0.00
Cape Girardeau	1.54	13.70	1.51	7.54	4.46
Carroll	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cass	4.06	3.96	5.13	0.00	0.00
Cedar	0.00	7.70	0.00	7.57	0.00
Chariton	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Christian	4.68	4.45	0.00	4.08	3.89
Clark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.57
Clay	3.57	4.69	4.02	1.70	2.78
Clinton	5.59	5.51	0.00	0.00	5.12
Cole	5.91	7.33	13.08	10.10	2.88
Cooper	18.87	0.00	6.23	12.48	0.00
Crawford	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	0.00
Dade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dallas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daviess	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DeKalb	18.16	18.10	27.17	35.94	26.58
Dent	7.12	7.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Douglas	0.00	8.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dunklin	9.14	3.03	6.09	6.12	3.07
Franklin	2.28	1.12	2.20	3.27	2.15
Gasconade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gentry	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.41	0.00
Greene	9.37	10.70	5.76	7.50	3.96
Grundy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(continued)

Table D-17. (continued)

County	1995 HIV Rate	1996 HIV Rate	1997 HIV Rate	1998 HIV Rate	1999 HIV Rate
Harrison	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Henry	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.71	0.00
Hickory	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.61	0.00
Holt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Howard	0.00	10.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Howell	5.83	2.85	8.43	0.00	0.00
Iron	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jackson	15.87	15.99	14.53	17.56	17.11
Jasper	6.23	1.02	5.06	9.04	1.99
Jefferson	2.15	0.53	0.52	1.53	3.03
Johnson	0.00	2.15	2.12	0.00	0.00
Knox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Laclede	0.00	3.35	0.00	3.22	6.37
Lafayette	0.00	3.10	0.00	3.06	0.00
Lawrence	0.00	3.09	6.10	0.00	0.00
Lewis	0.00	9.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	0.00	0.00	2.84	0.00	0.00
Linn	7.17	0.00	0.00	7.24	0.00
Livingston	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
McDonald	5.38	0.00	5.08	5.03	0.00
Macon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madison	8.90	0.00	8.72	8.71	8.58
Maries	0.00	0.00	11.98	11.80	0.00
Marion	7.17	3.59	0.00	3.60	0.00
Mercer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miller	0.00	4.49	4.44	0.00	4.42
Mississippi	0.00	14.67	0.00	14.93	7.50
Moniteau	7.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Monroe	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Montgomery	17.21	0.00	0.00	8.28	0.00
Morgan	5.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Madrid	9.66	0.00	0.00	4.91	5.02
Newton	4.24	0.00	2.07	6.10	0.00
Nodaway	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.81	0.00
Oregon	0.00	9.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
Osage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ozark	0.00	10.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pemiscot	4.62	0.00	4.64	13.94	9.46
Perry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pettis	0.00	2.72	0.00	2.70	2.69

(continued)

Table D-17. (continued)

County	1995 HIV Rate	1996 HIV Rate	1997 HIV Rate	1998 HIV Rate	1999 HIV Rate
Phelps	5.36	0.00	2.61	0.00	0.00
Pike	0.00	0.00	12.45	0.00	6.09
Platte	3.02	4.46	2.91	2.85	8.37
Polk	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92	0.00
Pulaski	0.00	7.89	5.24	2.60	5.23
Putnam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ralls	0.00	0.00	11.39	0.00	0.00
Randolph	4.19	12.44	12.51	8.33	4.19
Ray	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reynolds	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.10	0.00
Ripley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Charles	2.42	1.96	3.41	2.20	2.14
St. Clair	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ste. Genevieve	0.00	5.93	11.66	11.43	5.73
St. Francois	11.30	11.12	0.00	9.01	1.79
St. Louis County	5.48	6.08	6.29	7.41	6.12
Saline	0.00	8.70	8.75	0.00	0.00
Schuyler	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scotland	0.00	20.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scott	2.49	2.49	0.00	7.45	0.00
Shannon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelby	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stoddard	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone	3.96	0.00	3.78	0.00	7.27
Sullivan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taney	0.00	6.00	8.82	5.80	0.00
Texas	0.00	0.00	4.47	4.47	0.00
Vernon	20.74	15.61	0.00	10.29	5.13
Warren	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington	9.13	8.98	8.81	8.71	0.00
Wayne	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Webster	3.72	0.00	10.55	0.00	3.34
Worth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wright	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00
St. Louis City	42.58	37.03	34.51	34.48	41.62

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Appendix E. Trend Data by Region

Table E-1. Alcohol-Related Death Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1994 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1995 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1996 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1997 Alcohol-Related Death Rate	1998 Alcohol-Related Death Rate
Southwest	5.54	5.43	6.01	6.86	5.22
Northwest	7.84	6.70	7.76	8.37	8.46
Central	6.26	5.34	5.86	4.40	4.23
Eastern	6.05	5.78	7.04	6.60	7.10
Southeast	4.78	4.58	4.23	6.01	5.68

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-2. Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1994 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1995 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1996 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1997 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate	1998 Juvenile Liquor Law Arrest Rate
Southwest	1.98	2.81	1.14	3.56	2.20
Northwest	2.79	2.68	2.79	3.22	3.12
Central	3.70	2.09	3.91	3.40	5.42
Eastern	1.64	1.40	0.79	0.51	0.63
Southeast	2.12	2.46	5.09	3.62	2.29

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-3. Impairment Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1996 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1997 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1998 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor	1999 Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in Which Alcohol Was a Factor
Southwest	7.12	6.76	6.44	5.95
Northwest	4.73	4.49	4.46	4.49
Central	6.30	6.04	5.91	6.14
Eastern	4.24	3.76	3.50	3.46
Southeast	7.18	6.63	7.18	6.37

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-4. Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1994 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1995 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1996 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1997 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate	1998 Juvenile Drug Possession Arrest Rate
Southwest	0.84	1.66	1.05	1.74	0.49
Northwest	6.39	6.93	8.39	8.53	8.21
Central	2.71	2.90	5.25	5.64	5.87
Eastern	8.15	7.47	9.54	8.53	8.12
Southeast	0.85	2.07	0.78	6.28	1.78

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-5. Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1996 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1997 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1998 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	1999 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	2000 Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate
Southwest	4.41	3.64	3.95	3.80	3.97
Northwest	3.82	3.94	3.53	3.55	3.01
Central	3.78	3.84	3.72	4.32	4.49
Eastern	2.21	2.53	2.30	2.44	2.16
Southeast	4.37	3.84	4.01	4.16	4.24

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-6. Percentage of Unregistered Voters Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1992 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1994 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1996 Percentage of Unregistered Voters	1998 Percentage of Unregistered Voters
Southwest	46.46	42.20	43.32	36.92
Northwest	61.79	43.60	45.65	39.03
Central	45.47	40.79	42.58	34.52
Eastern	48.12	41.59	45.86	41.49
Southeast	43.97	41.22	42.71	34.99

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-7. Divorce Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1994 Divorce Rate	1995 Divorce Rate	1996 Divorce Rate	1997 Divorce Rate	1998 Divorce Rate
Southwest	5.39	5.35	5.43	5.43	5.26
Northwest	4.95	4.63	4.49	4.70	4.72
Central	5.01	5.23	5.15	5.13	5.16
Eastern	4.58	4.20	4.14	3.96	3.84
Southeast	5.88	6.02	5.76	5.93	5.65

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-8. Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1994 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ²	1995 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ²	1996 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ²	1997 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ²	1998 Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ²
Southwest	29.39	29.67	23.43	32.69	20.30
Northwest	74.56	64.07	63.15	66.23	62.08
Central	73.58	48.60	69.01	57.10	74.21
Eastern	40.42	36.76	32.20	29.77	26.12
Southeast	39.73	47.04	71.75	55.14	51.86

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

² Other crimes consist of arrests for assault (nonaggravated), embezzlement, crimes against the family, forgery, fraud, gambling, disorderly conduct, other traffic offenses, prostitution, sex offenses, stolen property, suspicion, vagrancy, vandalism, weapons violations, curfew violations (juveniles only), and runaways (juveniles only).

Table E-9. Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34 Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1995 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1996 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1997 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1998 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34	1999 Percentage of Males Aged 15 to 34
Southwest	13.77	13.61	13.45	13.30	13.19
Northwest	14.30	14.26	14.09	13.94	13.82
Central	15.43	15.28	15.15	15.11	14.91
Eastern	14.04	13.85	13.66	13.48	13.38
Southeast	13.42	13.32	13.17	13.04	12.94

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-10. Unemployment Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1995 Unemployment Rate	1996 Unemployment Rate	1997 Unemployment Rate	1998 Unemployment Rate	1999 Unemployment Rate
Southwest	4.80	4.85	4.68	4.45	3.37
Northwest	4.52	4.16	3.83	3.77	3.10
Central	4.28	4.05	3.88	3.65	3.01
Eastern	4.48	4.18	3.84	4.08	3.34
Southeast	7.00	7.14	6.42	5.62	4.54

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-11. Liquor Outlets Per 1,000 Persons Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1995 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1996 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1997 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1998 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons	1999 Liquor Outlets per 1,000 Persons
Southwest	2.01	2.49	2.43	2.42	1.98
Northwest	1.72	1.97	1.95	1.95	1.67
Central	2.49	2.98	2.97	2.97	2.43
Eastern	1.89	2.19	2.12	2.11	1.78
Southeast	2.16	2.61	2.56	2.54	2.11

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-12. Drug Sales/Manufacturing Arrest Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1994 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1995 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1996 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate	1997 Drug Sales/ Manufacturing Arrest Rate
Southwest	0.36	0.30	0.47	1.30
Northwest	0.81	0.56	1.03	1.14
Central	0.56	0.44	0.54	0.44
Eastern	1.04	1.48	1.74	1.52
Southeast	0.50	1.25	0.48	0.32

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-13. Percentage of Graduates With ACT Score Below National Average Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1995 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Scores Below National Average	1996 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Scores Below National Average	1997 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Scores Below National Average	1998 Percentage of Graduates With ACT Scores Below National Average
Southwest	44.79	43.72	42.54	41.48
Northwest	46.89	47.03	45.11	44.70
Central	42.67	40.47	40.19	39.99
Eastern	48.13	47.39	45.07	45.75
Southeast	48.54	47.34	46.94	48.71

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-14. Dropout Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1995 Dropout Rate	1996 Dropout Rate	1997 Dropout Rate	1998 Dropout Rate	1999 Dropout Rate
Southwest	7.13	6.25	5.98	5.28	5.90
Northwest	7.36	6.60	6.09	5.09	5.78
Central	5.61	5.78	5.50	4.99	5.10
Eastern	7.26	6.74	6.29	5.36	5.21
Southeast	6.15	5.41	5.05	4.77	4.73

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-15. Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1997 Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate	1998 Child Abuse and Neglect Referral Rate
Southwest	7.36	8.35
Northwest	7.12	6.37
Central	11.58	11.45
Eastern	6.76	6.29
Southeast	6.58	7.36

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-16. Teen Birth Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1994 Teen Birth Rate	1995 Teen Birth Rate	1996 Teen Birth Rate	1997 Teen Birth Rate	1998 Teen Birth Rate
Southwest	15.42	15.69	15.70	15.61	15.86
Northwest	14.39	14.35	14.25	13.82	14.04
Central	12.51	12.77	12.23	12.31	12.96
Eastern	13.86	12.27	11.95	11.49	11.64
Southeast	18.71	18.34	18.09	17.54	16.97

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Table E-17. HIV Rate Trend Data, by Region¹

Region	1995 HIV Rate	1996 HIV Rate	1997 HIV Rate	1998 HIV Rate	1999 HIV Rate
Southwest	5.16	4.81	3.96	5.48	2.45
Northwest	9.29	9.82	8.90	9.81	9.53
Central	3.75	6.01	6.24	4.93	5.33
Eastern	11.34	10.18	9.98	10.36	10.89
Southeast	3.66	4.23	2.55	4.78	1.79

¹See Appendix A for indicator definitions.

Appendix F. Intercorrelations Among Risk Constructs

Table F-1. Intercorrelations Among Risk Constructs (N=115)

	STHOSDTH	STDRGPOS	STLIQLAW	STTREAT	STIMPAIR	STINSTBL	STMOBILE	STDIVORC	STCIVIC	STNONAOD	STURBAN	STMALES	STPOV	STPERMIT	STDRGMAN	STACFAIL	STDRPOUT	STSTD	STABUSE	STBIRTHS
STHOSDTH	---																			
STDRGPOS	0.782	---																		
STLIQLAW	-0.063	0.229	---																	
STTREAT	0.316	0.430	0.324	---																
STIMPAIR	-0.370	-0.607	-0.353	-0.199	---															
STINSTBL	-0.213	-0.269	0.002	-0.374	0.008	---														
STMOBILE	0.664	0.767	0.274	0.517	-0.360	-0.182	---													
STDIVORC	-0.126	-0.324	0.150	0.217	0.076	0.025	0.033	---												
STCIVIC	0.270	0.352	0.215	0.131	-0.192	0.372	0.317	0.120	---											
STNONAOD	0.715	0.921	0.399	0.543	-0.608	-0.251	0.800	-0.175	0.378	---										
STURBAN	0.790	0.849	0.146	0.200	-0.672	-0.110	0.545	-0.240	0.209	0.796	---									
STMALES	0.009	0.204	0.319	-0.037	-0.333	0.580	0.195	-0.082	0.455	0.290	0.213	---								
STPOV	0.459	0.305	-0.252	0.407	0.291	-0.453	0.443	0.124	0.093	0.266	0.083	-0.264	---							
STPERMIT	0.223	0.253	0.097	-0.039	-0.118	0.050	0.286	-0.178	0.158	0.275	0.191	-0.014	-0.030	---						
STDRGMAN	0.555	0.406	-0.044	0.396	-0.035	-0.392	0.410	-0.231	0.228	0.375	0.409	-0.157	0.634	0.050	---					
STACFAIL	0.432	0.303	-0.351	0.200	0.249	-0.466	0.237	-0.123	0.084	0.218	0.195	-0.269	0.715	0.027	0.553	---				
STDRPOUT	0.837	0.747	-0.040	0.271	-0.336	-0.146	0.643	-0.090	0.389	0.636	0.664	0.126	0.460	0.216	0.428	0.402	---			
STSTD	0.864	0.872	0.014	0.304	-0.467	-0.176	0.663	-0.271	0.318	0.809	0.831	0.229	0.398	0.223	0.503	0.458	0.795	---		
STABUSE	0.091	0.102	-0.121	0.379	-0.069	-0.155	0.174	-0.044	-0.089	0.055	0.033	-0.040	0.217	-0.210	0.112	0.055	0.108	0.132	---	
STBIRTHS	0.473	0.360	-0.102	0.420	0.236	-0.409	0.486	0.212	0.265	0.361	0.124	-0.275	0.871	0.070	0.623	0.671	0.497	0.387	0.091	---

Appendix G. Risk Construct Scores by Region

Table G-1. Risk Construct Scores, by Region

Region	STHOSDTH	STLIQLAW	STIMPAIR	STDRGPOS	STTREAT	STCIVIC
Southwest	0.07	-0.56	0.74	-1.18	-0.56	-0.37
Northwest	0.46	0.21	-0.75	0.78	0.36	1.42
Central	-1.16	0.08	0.40	-0.67	1.06	-0.92
Eastern	1.37	-2.23	-1.35	0.71	-1.45	-0.78
Southeast	-0.75	-1.14	0.95	-1.25	0.59	0.64

Note: A lower (negative) score indicates lower risk, and a higher (positive) score indicates higher risk.

Table G-2. Risk Construct Scores, by Region

Region	STINSTBL	STMOBILE	STDIVORC	STURBAN	STMALES	STNONAOD	STPOV
Southwest	1.00	-0.30	0.51	-0.49	-0.58	-2.20	-0.23
Northwest	-0.62	1.59	-0.52	0.32	0.21	0.49	-0.43
Central	1.14	0.31	0.15	-0.62	1.62	-0.75	-0.61
Eastern	-0.48	-0.76	-1.38	1.61	-0.30	-0.80	-0.50
Southeast	-1.04	-0.84	1.24	-0.83	-0.95	-1.52	1.77

Note: A lower (negative) score indicates lower risk, and a higher (positive) score indicates higher risk.

Table G-3. Risk Construct Scores, by Region

Region	STPERMIT	STDRGMAN	STACFAIL	STDRPOUT	STABUSE	STBIRTHS	STSTD
Southwest	-0.28	-2.37	-0.61	0.64	-0.03	0.49	-0.77
Northwest	-0.45	-1.39	0.37	0.79	-0.57	-0.15	0.90
Central	1.15	-2.46	-1.42	-0.90	1.74	-0.83	-0.52
Eastern	0.87	0.00	0.60	0.75	-0.67	-0.97	1.26
Southeast	-1.29	-1.83	1.06	-1.27	-0.46	1.45	-0.86

Note: A lower (negative) score indicates lower risk, and a higher (positive) score indicates higher risk.

Appendix H. Overall Risk Score by Region

Table H-1. Overall Risk Score, by Region

Region	Overall Risk Score
Southwest	-1.76
Northwest	0.76
Central	-0.80
Eastern	-1.12
Southeast	-1.57

Note: A lower (negative) score indicates lower risk, and a higher (positive) score indicates higher risk.

Appendix I. Risk Construct Ranks by Region

Table I-1. Risk Construct Ranks, by Region

Region	STHOSDTH	STLIQLAW	STIMPAIR	STDRGPOS	STTREAT	STCIVIC
Southwest	3	3	4	2	2	3
Northwest	4	5	2	5	3	5
Central	1	4	3	3	5	1
Eastern	5	1	1	4	1	2
Southeast	2	2	5	1	4	4

Note: A rank of 1 indicates lowest risk, and a rank of 5 indicates highest risk.

Table I-2. Risk Construct Ranks, by Region

Region	STINSTBL	STMOBILE	STDIVORC	STURBAN	STMALES	STNONAOD	STPOV
Southwest	4	3	4	3	2	1	4
Northwest	2	5	2	4	4	5	3
Central	5	4	3	2	5	4	1
Eastern	3	2	1	5	3	3	2
Southeast	1	1	5	1	1	2	5

Note: A rank of 1 indicates lowest risk, and a rank of 5 indicates highest risk.

Table I-3. Risk Construct Ranks, by Region

Region	STPERMIT	STDRGMAN	STACFAIL	STDRPOUT	STABUSE	STBIRTHS	STSTD
Southwest	3	2	2	3	4	4	2
Northwest	2	4	3	5	2	3	4
Central	5	1	1	2	5	2	3
Eastern	4	5	4	4	1	1	5
Southeast	1	3	5	1	3	5	1

Note: A rank of 1 indicates lowest risk, and a rank of 5 indicates highest risk.

Appendix J. Overall Risk Rank by Region

Table J-1. Overall Risk Rank, by Region

Region	Overall Risk Score
Southwest	1
Northwest	5
Central	4
Eastern	3
Southeast	2

Note: A rank of 1 indicates lowest risk, and a rank of 5 indicates highest risk.